# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 SEPTEMBER 1981

## Egypt

Expulsion of Soviets--In a statement broadcast by Cairo radio, the Cabinet announced its decision to expel Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov and six Soviet Embassy employees. The 48-hour expulsion order also applies to an employee of the Hungarian Embassy and to two Soviet journalists, one working for TASS and the other for TRUD. The statement detailed three other measures affecting Soviet-Egyptian relations that are to be implemented within 1 week: a cut in the number of Soviet Embassy employees and technical staff to the same number as their Egyptian counterpart in Moscow, the cancellation of the contracts of all Soviet experts working in all sectors, and the closure of the Soviet military office in Cairo as well as its Egyptian counterpart in Moscow. The statement said the Cabinet decided to take these measures in light of the "hostile activities" against Egypt carried out by Soviet intelligence services and embassy employees in conjunction with the intelligence services and embassies of a number of Eastern bloc countries and with international and Egyptian communist organizations. It said these activities included recruitment of Egyptian citizens for information purposes, propaganda campaigns against the state, coordination of Egyptian communists through elements operating in Soviet territories and linked to the Arab rejectionist states, contacts with opposition parties in Egypt and promotion of sectarian sedition.

Cairo radio reported that Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il said that in its meeting the Cabinet expressed strong resentment over the Soviet Union's departure from diplomatic traditions. According to MENA, Isma'il later produced documentary evidence of Soviet "subversive activities" in the course of a lengthy television interview. He detailed the contacts between Soviet Embassy personnel and opposition leaders from the Unionist Progressive Party and the Socialist Labor Party. Soviet-backed communist organizations spread leaflets blaming the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' clashes on the government and the economic system, Isma'il said, and Soviet Embassy personnel and journalists encouraged religious clashes and recruited people who supplied them with information about internal conditions in Egypt. Earlier, MENA reported that AL-AHRAM said the Soviet Union has used the dissolved Wafd Party as a rightist cover for its plotting. However, MENA also quoted Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali as telling journalists in Rome that Egypt does not want to sever relations with the Soviet Union.

Committee Guidelines--According to MENA, the parliamentary committee studying President Anwar as-Sadat's statement to the People's Assembly has issued a report that calls for the establishment of a higher council for the propagation of Islam and recommends that the Al-Azhar religious university's curriculum be reviewed. The report also urges the government to take legal measures against Christian missionary societies and to ban the use of churches and Christian religious societies as centers for conferences unrelated to religious affairs. Regarding the regulation of political life, the report recommends legal measures against parties that contravene the Constitution and the law, but calls for the establishment of a major opposition party.

## Saudi Arabia

In its 13 September editorial, 'UKAZ warned the United States that its "strategic alliance" with Israel will not check the communist danger in the Middle East, but, on the contrary, encourages greater communist danger, suspect alliances and instability.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

YAR, PDRY Talks With GCC--GULF NEWS AGENCY, citing the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, reported that secret talks have taken place between the YAR and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on possible YAR membership in the council. The paper noted that all GCC members responded favorably to the possibility. Aden radio reported that on 14 September PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah and that during their meeting the PDRY leader stressed the importance of cooperation among the region's states.

PDRY, YAR Talks, Statement--GULF NEWS AGENCY cited a London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report that PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad recently visited the YAR in order to clear up doubts about the PDRY's membership in the new PDRY-Libya-Ethiopia tripartite alliance. Salih Muhammad's mission was unsuccessful, according to the paper, and therefore the PDRY chairman decided to go to the YAR himself, where he has just held talks in Ta'izz with YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the tripartite alliance. In a related report, San'a' radio broadcast a YAR-PDRY "political statement" on the PDRY leader's visit that noted the two countries' concern over the "threats" posed by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the presence of "hostile foreign military bases" in the region. The statement stressed the need to keep the region free of military bases and "suspect foreign alliances" and also said the PDRY and YAR leaders were completely satisfied with achievements to date toward Yemeni unity. Meanwhile, the radio reported 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's departure from the YAR on 15 September.

## Iran

Guards, Mojahedin Clash--AFP reported that revolution guards and Mojahedin-e Khalq members engaged in a shoot-out in Tehran after the latter began a demonstration on one of the capital's main thoroughfares. In a related report, Tehran radio indicated that the Mojahedin had attacked a bus and, after forcing the passengers to disembark, set fire to it. It said revolution guards fought with the attackers, resulting in the arrest of 32 Mojahedin and the death of two guardsmen and one Mojahedin. Similar confrontations were reported to have occurred elsewhere in the capital.

Mahdavi-Kani Presidential Candidacy--AFP, citing KEYHAN, said Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani has announced his candidacy in the 2 October presidential elections. According to AFP, other candidates include Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard and Education Minister 'Ali Akhbar Parvaresh. Tehran radio's Arabic service confirmed that 44 persons have announced their candidacy for the presidency.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad radio reported the downing by ground fire of an Iranian aircraft involved in an unsuccessful raid on the ports of Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq.

## Afghanistan

BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY denied U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's claim that Soviet troops in the DRA have used chemical weapons against the Afghan people, adding that no such weapons other than those made by the United States and given to rebels have ever been used in the DRA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

*Vol V No 179* *16 September 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

ARABIAN PENISULA

PDRY

Delegation Departs for Steadfastness Front Meeting C 1

YAR

PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Departs; Statement Issued C 2
15 Sep Departure C 2
Joint 'Political Statement' C 2

BRIEFS:

UAE-Oman Cultural Agreement C 4

EGYPT

President As-Sadat Addresses Nation 14 Sep D 1
Cabinet Expels Soviet Diplomats, Others 15 Sep D 25
Cabinet Statement D 25
Soviet Ambassador Informed D 26
Report of Assembly Committee on As-Sadat Statement D 27
Report Approved D 31
Butrus Ghali Departs for 3-Day Visit to Italy D 32
15 Sep Departure D 32
Reportage on Visit [cross-reference] D 32

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques 11-15 Sep E 1
Communique No 458 E 1
Communique No 459 E 1
Communique No 460 E 2
Communique No 461 E 3
Communique No 462 E 4

ISRAEL

Defense Minister Interviewed on Washington Talks I 1
Interior Minister's Statement on U.S. Trip I 2
MA'ARIV on U.S.-Israeli Strategic Cooperation [15 Sep] I 3
HATZOFE Expresses Qualms on Strategic Alliance [15 Sep] I 4
Rabin on Saudi Arabian Role in U.S. Policy I 5
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 11 Sep]
Foreign Ministry Scores Election of Iraqi at UN I 7

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

PDRY Foreign Minister Meets With Barkat R 1

ETHIOPIA

CSSR President Husak Departs for PDRY 13 Sep R 1
Berhanu Bayes Talks With Visiting Delegations R 1
Dergue Releases 16 Political Prisoners 14 Sep [AFP] R 2
Mengistu Addresses Speech to the Nation 12 Sep R 3

SOMALIA

Information Ministers on Greater Cooperation R 7
Lebanese Delegation Arrives in Mogadishu R 7

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Luce Ends Visit; Airline Agreement Signed S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Calls on Friendly States for Help [AFP] S 1

WEST AFRICA

IVORY COAST

Zerbo Speaks to Press at Welcoming Ceremony T 1

MALI

Diplomatic Relations Established With Thailand T 1

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGOLA

SWAPO Releases Communique on Fighting 15 Sep U 1

MADAGASCAR

Joint Communique Issued on Ratsiraka Delhi Visit [cross-reference] U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Issued on Sao Tome Leader's Visit U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Chief of S. African Army Holds News Conference U 1
Further Coverage of Conference U 2

PDRY

## DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR STEADFASTNESS FRONT MEETING

EA151922 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Tripoli late this afternoon at the head of a PDRY delegation to attend the fifth conference of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which begins its work tomorrow morning in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The brother secretary general was given a big official sendoff. Among those who saw him off were members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, ministers, a number of party and state officials, the ambassadors in Libya, Syria and Algeria and the PLO representative in Aden.

Before his departure from Aden International Airport, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement to the press in which he said: The convening of the fifth conference of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is of vital significance in view of the developments in the Arab situation during the 1 and 1/2 years since the fourth conference was held.

He added: We can say that the continuing Zionist occupation of the Arab territories with the arrogant support of American imperialism, as well as the escalation of aggression and the American, imperialist and conspiratorial designs that are being implemented through the heightening of acute tension and the expansion of the network of fixed and mobile aggressive military bases in Oman, Somalia, Egypt and Sudan. [sentence as heard]

The brother secretary general explained that this indicated that the Arab national liberation movement, and above all the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, had become one of imperialism's strategic objectives. There was the recent aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and before that the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. In addition, there are the ceaseless aggressive operations against southern Lebanon, the Palestinian resistance and Syria that have confirmed the need for a conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in order to discuss ways of confronting the aggressive imperialist designs.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his confidence that the outcome of the conference would constitute a new starting point for the strengthening of the struggle of the peoples of our Arab nation against imperialism and Zionism. He said Democratic Yemen, together with the front's other members, would spare no effort in making political, military, financial and psychological [as heard] resources available to the pan-Arab struggle for liberation, the aim of which is the liberation of the occupied Arab territories from the yoke of Zionist occupation, enabling the Palestinian Arab people to achieve self-determination, return to their homeland and establish their own independent state under PLO leadership and resist the imperialist powers' schemes aimed at striking at the Arab national liberation movement and liquidating its progressive gains.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is accompanied by Brothers 'Ali Shayi Hadi, candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Higher Committee of Party Control; Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jamal, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of industry; 'Abd al-Wahid Fari, head of the Arab Homeland Department in the Foreign Ministry; and a number of party and state officials. There is also a media team.

YAR

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR DEPARTS; STATEMENT ISSUED

15 Sep Departure

JN151313 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, left Ta'izz at 0900 today. He was accorded a great fraternal sendoff. Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, led those who saw off the PDRY chairman.

Joint 'Political Statement'

JN151604 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1210 GMT 15 Sep 81

["Text" of the YAR-PDRY "political statement" on the visit to YAR by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad--date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, paid a fraternal and official visit to the northern part of the homeland during the period between 15-16 Dhil Qa'dah 1401 Hejira, corresponding to 14-15 September 1981.

In an atmosphere of popular ardor stemming from the Yemeni people's unitary spirit, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was accorded an official and popular welcome which manifested the depth of the ties and warm sentiments of fraternity and unity linking the Yemenis and their beloved homeland, Yemen.

Proceeding from the principles and goals of the Yemeni peoples' revolution, the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions, in loyalty to the Yemeni people's sacrifices and the Yemeni revolution's martyrs whose pure blood was sacrifice on the path of the Yemeni people's struggle to achieve freedom and unity throughout the despicable imamate and colonial rule; in response to the Yemeni people's noble and sublime interests; in order to continue the struggle along the path of reuniting the Yemeni people and land through peaceful and democratic means and the great efforts exerted by the political leaderships in both parts to closely follow up issues, give impetus to the practical unity steps agreed on and in implementation of the charters of the Yemeni unity which were agreed on by the two parts' political leaderships; Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, met in Ta'izz. It was in a fraternal atmosphere in which sentiments of love prevailed with a sense of the sacred national responsibility, complete loyalty to the Yemeni soil and the greatness of the role being undertaken by the two political leaderships in the two parts of the homeland at this important stage of the Yemeni people's history that the two leaders reviewed the achievements and practical steps reached so far along the path of reuniting Yemen through democratic and peaceful methods.

The two leaders reiterated their firm belief in the need for complete commitment and continuing the serious work to reunite the Yemeni homeland, people and destiny, thus enabling the Yemeni people to build a new life, achieve independent economic and social development and effectively contribute to achieving the security, stability and prosperity of the region's peoples.

The two leaders expressed complete satisfaction over the practical steps accomplished, and the positive results achieved under the two parts' leaderships along the path of unity. They also expressed their complete satisfaction with the new forms of constructive cooperation ties linking the two parts as manifested by the joint companies which are about to begin operations and work to implement the two parts' economic plans. Indeed, such steps reflect the sincerity of the two political leaderships and the officials in the two parts of the homeland to practically implement agreements, a sincerity stemming from these officials' sense of the historic responsibility they are shouldering.

The two leaders reiterated their belief that such unitary steps as those being implemented in the various fields in the Yemeni homeland are paving the way for building a united and democratic Yemeni state.

The two leaders expressed their complete satisfaction with the joint committees' achievements, and as they expressed their appreciation of these committees' achievements, which have shown great dedication to their work, they urged these committees to continue their work in order to complete their duties with greater dedication along the path of implementing the charters of unity, since they believe that these form the bases of unitary work. Thus, the joint committees have to double their efforts in the various fields in order to give this historic process its full dimension and to devote themselves to the complete fulfilment of their responsibilities as soon as possible.

The two leaders highly evaluated the fruitful cooperation thus far achieved between the two parts of the homeland and the exchange of visits among the various cultural, professional technical and sports institutions during the past period. The two leaders expressed the belief that the constructive interaction resulting from such visits constitutes an important factor in achieving unity. They called for expanding communications network in the various fields so that such a network will have a positive and tangible effect on the daily lives of the people.

Upon reviewing the political developments in the Arabian Peninsula, the Arab Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean regions during their meeting in San'a', the two leaders noted with increasing concern the continuing escalation of tension in this most sensitive world region. Since that meeting, this region has been witnessing extremely grave and complicated developments, represented specifically in the threats posed by the U.S. Rapid Deployment [at-tadakhkhul] Force, the encouragement of Israeli arrogance to the Arab peoples and the presence of hostile foreign military bases. While stressing the need to keep this region void of military bases and hostile and suspect foreign alliances, they call for giving this region's peoples better opportunities to achieve cooperation and stability. They also assert that this region's security, stability and progress are primarily the responsibility of its peoples alone. Therefore, they reject all forms of foreign military intervention, presence and aggression, which are hostile to the region's peoples.

The two leaders believe in the need to encourage the establishment of cooperation relations among the states of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonintervention in internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty, as well as the creation of opportunities for creative cooperation marked by a spirit of joint interest for the sake of achieving a more comprehensive cooperation in all fields.

Upon reviewing the exacerbating situation in the Middle East, the two leaders reaffirmed their principled and firm stands on the Arab-Israeli conflict, stressing that the Palestinian cause is the crux of this conflict and that any solutions falling short of attaining the Palestinian people's aspirations for liberation, repatriation and establishment of their independent state will be doomed to failure.

The two leaders reiterated their absolute condemnation of the two Camp David accords, the treasonous unilateral peace treaty and the resulting self-rule plots. They call for continuing struggle to topple these two accords and all plans aimed at liquidating and containing the Palestinian revolution. The two leaders assert their firm and absolute support for the splendid heroic struggle being waged by the Palestinian people under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, for the sake of determining their destiny, establishing their national independent state on the soil of their homeland and exercising their right to return home. They also condemned the recent Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps. They call on the Arab states and their peoples and national forces to adopt a brave practical stand against the Zionist enemy's state.

They expressed their support for the Syrian Arab Republic, considering it the main confrontation citadel against the Zionist enemy by standing in the forward trench defending the Arab nation's dignity, aspirations and pride. They also express their continued support for the sincere efforts to achieve Arab solidarity against Zionism and colonialism in light of the Arab summit conferences' resolutions.

The two leaders reiterated their support for the Nonaligned Movement, considering it a positive factor in contemporary international relations and an element consolidating international security and stability in its struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism. They stress their support for the peoples struggling for liberation and social progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America and their firm right to control their wealth and to resist colonialist, Zionist and racist hegemony.

The two sides condemned the policy of racial discrimination exercised by the racist regime in South Africa and its perpetration of crimes and massacres against the people of South Africa and this regime's repeated aggression against Angola and Mozambique. They called for adopting practical steps to end these racist policies and practices. They also called for imposing comprehensive sanctions as stated in the Seventh Chapter of the UN Charter against the racist regime in South Africa.

The two sides also asserted their support for Namibia's people under SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The two sides expressed concern over the great deterioration of the international situation. In this regard, the two sides stressed the need to work for alleviating international tension, curbing the arms race and finding political solutions to disputes among states in order to enhance international security and peace.

While expressing pride in the historical Ta'izz meeting, considering it an extension of the previous meetings between the two parts' leaderships, the two leaders stress the special importance of the decisions and agreements reached during this meeting and the importance of promptly implementing them along the path of achieving the Yemeni people's (?honorable) dream in unity [words indistinct].

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has invited his Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to visit the southern part of the homeland. The invitation has been accepted and the visit will take place at the earliest possible opportunity.

## BRIEFS

UAE-OMAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT--The UAE and Oman have agreed to increase information and cultural cooperation. This was agreed during a meeting held 2 days ago in Abu Dhabi between the UAE Information Ministry under secretary and the Omani Information Delegation that visited the UAE. [Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 8 Sep 81 GF]

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NATION 14 SEP

NC150646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1607 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Address to the nation by Egyptian President Anwar As-Sadat on 14 September--live or recorded; in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God, my kinfolk and people, sons and daughters: I deem it fit to speak to you following the results of the referendum so that I can express my gratitude and sincere thanks and bow before this people, their will and the honor they have accorded Egypt. The voice of the people comes from the voice of God Almighty. I bow before the people in gratitude, esteem and appreciation. I pledge that I will always remain as you have known me: a father of the Egyptian family before being the president of the republic. Your resounding "yes" in the referendum by approximately 11 million votes against 60,000 who voted against it is a new declaration by the Egyptian people to the whole world, to our Arab nation and to the 60,000 of our people who voted "no."

Once again, I bow in gratitude, thanks and appreciation. The satisfaction of the people is God's satisfaction. To me, in my work, as you have known me during the past 11 years, I always tell the truth and I do not deviate from it. I fear no one, except God Almighty. My desire while praying to God every night before I sleep is to say: My God, if You are not angry with me, I have no other care.

I say this today, and I am happy and proud of your votes, appeals and the significance behind the word "yes" that you announced at the top of your voice. For the first time in the history of referendums in Egypt the people were not content to say "yes", and so hundreds of thousands came out before the electoral committees to announce at the top of their voice their insistence on the march that began and will never stop, God willing.

My kinfolk, people, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters: There has been much guesswork in the world around us and perhaps in certain sectors of our people who wondered: If this will of the people was known to me and to every citizen, why hold the referendum? This might have happened inside Egypt, but outside Egypt writers tried to analyze and draw conclusions. Some said that the situation in Egypt is unstable and that As-Sadat wants to deal a blow to regain stability in Egypt.

Other people have said As-Sadat is intolerant of the word "criticism" and, thus, wants to terminate the opposition. Still others have asserted that the opposition in Egypt has attained such proportions that it is worrying As-Sadat and he has, therefore, adopted these measures.

All of these conclusions are 100 percent wrong. There is one thing that is right, that is, that even before the referendum, we in Egypt, as well as our people, knew our exact path and were living in tranquillity, security, peace and democracy and enjoying human rights. Everyone was living in a family atmosphere--except those eccentric elements who cast the 60,000 votes in contrast to the other 11 million voters. However, this really deserves no attention. I knew that those who would vote "no" would not exceed 60,000, or 100,000 or even 200,000. At any rate, I knew prior to the referendum that they would not exceed 60,000.

I am hereby talking to my family and people, as I have always done, with utter frankness. So, I say, I wanted us to stop for a while to make this stop a turning point. Why? Because certain manifestations became clear to me.

These manifestations are not dangerous anymore, and never did harm tranquillity or democracy--which we are trying to protect from them. But the danger was inherent in the fact that, left alone, these manifestations could, in the future, bring dire consequences to this people. Hence, I consider myself responsible for the march of the coming generations and not only for the present generations. However, I am drawing up certain principles with the assistance of the state institutions, which have been exercising their duties and are still exercising them in the best way possible. I was apprehensive that our generations would be subjected, at some time in the future, to contradictions, analyses or interpretations that were not fully elucidated or analyzed at the time of their inception. I have always been certain that going back to the people is the soundest approach to outline the full facts to them. I am also certain that, in my position, I have lived through three periods of our people's life: the pre-23 July Revolution period, the post-23 July Revolution period up to 1970 when 'Abd an-Nasir died and then the third period during which I assumed the major responsibility--starting with October 1970 right up to the present, that is, about 11 years.

I witnessed these three periods. I did not witness them as an office employee or as a worker, but as a politician in the political arena because I had begun to comprehend and to read. I read the newspapers and began to comprehend at the age of 11 or 12. It was at the age of 10 that I began to comprehend. However, since the age of 11 or 12 I have comprehended everything, including all the events that occurred throughout those long years, estimated at more than 50 years.

I have witnessed, read about and lived through every political event that has occurred in the last 50 years and during these three periods, namely, the pre-23 July period, the post-23 July period and the period that I have been in office. I have lived through all these events.

This has placed on me the responsibility to put the facts before the people. I do not want to speak about myself; self-praise is repudiated. However, I just want to say without boasting that I have read about or have known every politician of the past 50 years. I read about these politicians when I was young. When I reached the age of 16 or 17, I began to get involved in politics. Afterward, I graduated from the military academy. I remained in the army for 4 years, after which I was expelled. I was then 23 years old. I began to get involved in politics in the '40's and have remained so to this day.

I do not brag when I say that I know every politician and every party in Egypt. I have had personal relations with most of these politicians and casual relations with the rest.

This placed on me the responsibility which confronted me before I invited the people to participate in the referendum. As I have told you, I knew in advance the results of the referendum, as all of you knew them, and not as depicted by the haters.

Thank God, for over 50 years I have been able to feel the pulse of the political arena. Thank God, when I took office in 1970 they predicted I would not last more than 4 weeks. These were the Americans. As for the British, they were more optimistic; they predicted 6 weeks instead of 4. Now I am in the 11th year following an epic of 11 years and the resolutions which were issued during them.

Why did I call for the referendum when I knew my people? This year, the 11th year, I visited Al-Buhayrah. I prayed and knelt two times in gratitude to God. No one knew why I knelt two times in gratitude to God.

When I passed through Al-Buhayrah this summer the people were very happy. There was an upsurge of popular support for me in my 11th year in office, more than ever in the past--even during the inception of the revolution 29 years ago. I bowed twice in gratitude to God, because at the end of 11 years, this is the way the people feel about me, and this is the way I feel about my people. This is a blessing from God, praise be to His name, which was conveyed to me by my own people. Why did I request a referendum? I requested it because this year I started to become aware of certain forgotten facts, In other words, our future generations were about to be deceived. As you remember, the sixth clause of the referendum held on 10 April 1979 said: The Constitution's legitimacy shall be established on the principles of the 23 July Revolution and on the May Revolution in the following:

a. Egypt's Arab affiliation is our reality and destiny.
b. Egypt adheres to a nonaligned policy.
c. Party corruption and feudalism shall be liquidated, and political life shall be unblemished.
d. A ratio of 50 percent representation of workers to farmers shall be adhered to in all organizations.
e. The law prevails over all--rulers and ruled alike.

The seventh clause says: The Constitution is the basic and only document on which the state system is based. As you know, this means that what was called the charter or the statement of 30 March or the October paper, which I issued following the October war, the the program of national work--everything that was issued before and after my assumption of the presidency has been accomplished so that we can attain constitutional legitimacy, which means that the Constitution is the basic and only document on which the state system is based, as is the case in any modern country that has built and is building for its people.

I will return to the sixth clause: The Constitution's legitimacy is based on the principles of the July and May Revolutions and entails five clauses to which we have adhered--the last of which pertains to the supremacy of the law. A referendum was held on 10 September regarding the measures I carried out on 5 September and on which I duly informed the people. These measures were carried out by means of the Constitution and through the supremacy of the law--and not as some are trying to describe it. What concerns me in the first place is my people here--and those who support us in Western Europe and the United States; we owe them an explanation on these points.

The measures I implemented were based on clause 74 of the Constitution, which was issued in September 1971 and has not been suspended for a single moment up to now, in September 1981.

For 10 years, the Constitution has not been suspended for one single moment. I say for history and for my sons and the new generation, whom I want to tell all that I have done because I have done it for them--my sons and the new generation who know nothing about the pre-23 July Revolution era--that the Constitution that was issued in 1923 was suspended three times by the king, the politicians and parties. We cannot say that a period of 5 or 10 consecutive years passed without the Constitution being harmed. However, today we can say that the Constitution we enacted in 1971--and even one of those advocates of sedition admitted in a forum that this Constitution is one of the most magnificent constitutions of the world, even though he is an advocate of sedition and has attacked the regime. [incomplete sentence as heard] Why? Because the Constitution is written down and it is a reality that no one can argue about or falsify.

This Constitution has not been suspended for one single moment in 10 years and it will never be suspended, God willing. All that has taken place has been within the framework of the authority given me in Article 73 and 74 of the Constitution. In the past certain people said these were included in the Constitution so that the president of the republic, or As-Sadat, could do whatever he wanted because they authorized him to do so. I want to tell these people as well as all our people and the whole world, as I said in my speech to the people at the People's Assembly, the Consultative Council and the body of advisers, that if Articles 73 and 74 did not exist, I would not have refrained from or stopped, when a danger arose, taking these measures and turning to the people. This is because the Constitution was enacted for the people.

The authorities and the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the state as well as the journalism estate are all for the people. The people are the master. If Articles 73 and 74 were not in the Constitution, it would not have changed my decisions. I would have made my decisions and turned to the people. I tell the generations who will come after me that I advise the future president of the republic that when he faces what I will explain now, [words indistinct] [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1615 GMT on 14 September carries a version of the speech which at this point says: which is something that concerns our future generations, he must never hesitate], but he must turn to tell the people, because the people are the master and the source of everything.

After this disgression, what prompted me to take these measures and then call for a referendum? Several phenomena that all focus on the future of the current generations and the future generations. Egypt now is in the most splendid state of stability. Egypt now is in the most splendid state of triumph. Egypt now is bustling with construction. Egypt now is an oasis of security and safety in an area in which the mentors of the revolution who claim it to be an Islamic revolution announced yesterday that the number of those who have been executed since the ouster of Bani-Sadr up to yesterday, a little more than a month, is 900 people. Amidst all of this, Egypt is an island of safety and security. However, I am concerned about our future generations because of certain phenomena. If we do not turn to the people and put everything in its place, there will be a chance for confusion and attempts to tamper with the fate of the people, because the future generations have not lived through the periods we suffered through.

For example, today is the 29th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution. None of the young men in Egypt who are 29 years old--and there are millions of them--knows anything about the history before 23 July. Moreover, none of the young men aged 29, 40 or 42, who were about 10 or 12 years old at the time of the revolution, knows the facts. This is only natural with young people--they are unaware of political activities or otherwise. Only a few of them are aware. Or, as was the case with me, by the will of God Almighty, I followed the situation when I was 10 or 12 years old. However, nowadays, those who are in their 40's do not know what happened before 23 July, and they are fully justified in this because on the day of the revolution they were 10 or 11 years old. Those who were born in July 1952 or thereafter were already 29 years old. They had graduated from the universities, found employment and been married--but they knew nothing about the past. This made me uneasy. This is what made me take this stand. If this hasn't been understood outside Egypt, let them understand it now, because many things I have said were fully comprehended only years later.

What were the manifestations that led me to adopt this stand? I have been speaking about this for some time now. But I want to explain myself, and I want to talk very frankly with the people, as has been my custom.

The manifestations I was apprehensive about in connection with the coming generations were related to the fact that the constitutional legitimacy we adopted for ourselves in the referendum held on 19 April 1979, and which was based first and foremost on the July 1952 Revolution and the May 1971 Revolution, was being attacked. They started casting doubts about this constitution's legitimacy and even turned their backs on it--on the very basis of legitimacy. Every revolution that is born starts to legitimize its establishment. This is written in the law. I terminated the revolutionary legitimacy, and we proceeded to constitutional legitimacy, because revolutionary legitimacy means that the revolution might take any measures because it is still not yet stable. However, the situation here became stable long ago. What happened on 23 July was finished ages ago and many generations have been born since then--as I said. Those who are nowadays in their 40's are the sons of the 23 July Revolution.

We have started to implement the constitutional legitimacy and the supremacy of the law, which is above everyone--rulers and ruled alike. Constitutional legitimacy stipulates that no one should be dominated by others and that only the law and democracy should prevail. Suddenly, some started to exploit the atmosphere of democracy, freedom, security and peace to weave conspiracies and strike at the constitutional legitimacy embodied in the July and May Revolutions.

I thank God that those who took part in these attempts were only 60,000, according to the outcome of the referendum. They are the only ones. However, I did say that those who stirred up sedition did not exceed 20. Now I am telling you, they exceed 20 only by 7! That is to say, there are 27. Thus, I was not too mistaken when I called them instigators.

However, the 60,000 who said "no" are not instigators; the majority of them are misled. They are misled by the pre-23 July and post-23 July politicians. What is more dangerous is that they are misled under the guise of religion. When this point became clear to me, I said: Let us pause to revise our calculations and come my people, let us review the facts all over again.

Why? I consider any exploitation of religion in politics to be a crime. Religion must not be mixed with politics. Religion is a sacred thing in our souls, in this region of the world and in this country where God Almighty spoke to Moses on a holy spot in our land in Sinai. Religion is in our blood. Anyone who tries to exploit religion is a criminal.

They have exploited religion to propagate political concepts, to circulate lies about Egypt's history and to confuse our future generations.

So we have the politicians, plus those who are trying to exploit religion. There is an atmosphere of democracy and constitutional legality. Minority parties have been established. We have amended our Constitution and said let us change from a one-party and one-opinion system to a multiparty system. Still, I want to say that this was thanks to you, my people. No one asked me to do this, but I feel the pulse of every citizen among my people as my people feel my pulse.

No one asked me to do this. I asked the People's Assembly to amend the Constitution and apply democracy. The only style of democracy that has been accepted in the world, despite all its mistakes, is the multiparty system. We amended the Constitution and that basis.

So we have the politicians about whom I have spoken to you and who have taken politics as a profession and who want to confuse the future generations. They have been joined by those who have tried to exploit religion. They have been joined by the parties that were set up following the introduction of democracy and the amendment of the Constitution in which we adopted the multiparty system and democracy as our political line.

They have attacked constitutional legality. They have tried to cause sectarian sedition and exploited religion to achieve political objectives. I wish they were sound political objectives, but in fact they were aggressive objectives against the people, because they were prompted by selfish motives. Some imagined that they have the right to rule. They took the cue from Khomeyni. They thought they could emulate him.

So we have [the attack] on legality, religion and its involvement in politics and the minority parties which joined this bandwagon. The fourth thing is the new pattern that they adopted, namely, distorting Egypt's reputation and image abroad so that foreign countries would judge us to be like other states in this region--states that have a police regime and that are governed by one family. The states around us are all like this. A single family rules a country and takes half of its revenues. The ministers and the rulers are from a single family. Even in Iraq, the director of the intelligence service is the brother of Saddam Husayn. In Syria, the official in charge of security is the brother of Hafiz al-Asad. They are family governments, and this also applies to the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia and other states. We all know this. A single family shares power among its members and the people are left out.

Egypt is not like this. Egypt is a 7,000-year-old state. There has been a government in Egypt for 7,000 years, before there were governments in Europe or any other part of the world. Egypt produced the first civilization.

They distorted Egypt's image. Out of the 60,000, there are 27 instigators. The question is, has their path been blocked? They have become like the people of the cave [ahl al-kahf; the story of the Seven Sleepers as told in the Koran]. They live in a era past which the people have jumped by several decades. They are really the people of the cave, and they have missed the train. What must they do? They resorted to distorting Egypt's image abroad to give the impression that a military coup could take place at any time. They said Egypt is unstable and Egypt is like this and that.

Now I will speak very frankly, and I will mention names for the first and last time. I must clarify the facts, because the people must know everything.

First, I will begin with the operation to exploit religion. What is the story behind the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic groups that have appeared recently? The Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic groups are the same thing. Moreover, we can say that the Islamic groups are the new secret organization of the Muslim Brotherhood.

During the An-Naqrashi government and other governments, the Muslim Brotherhood had one secret and one public organization. Nowadays, the Muslim Brotherhood operates publicly while the Islamic groups are its secret organization.

Today before I started speaking to you, I received a statement. In one of the villages of Ad-Daqahliyah a boy growing a beard went to a village to ask about a colleague who like him belongs to the Islamic groups. When the inhabitants of the village saw him entering a house, they went to the owner of the house and told him: Surrender to us this boy who belongs to the Islamic groups. The owner of the house told them: He is in my house, and I will not give him to you. The boy jumped from the roof of the house to the roof of another. All the inhabitants of the village chased him. He pulled a gun and opened fire. No one was hurt, but they did not leave him. They kept chasing him until they caught him, and then they handed him over to the police. I received this report today, a few minutes before I began speaking to you.

Last week, in a village called Mashtul, one of the Islamic groups members went up to the pulpit to speak. All those in the mosque in Mashtul caught him and pulled him down. Why? He was from the Islamic groups. The people now know the picture.

The Muslim Brotherhood has a story about us--about the 23 July Revolution. As you heard me say in my speech before the People's Assembly--I read to you what was written in the newspaper AD-DA'WAH [organ of the Muslim Brotherhood] frankly and clearly--they said that the 23 July Revolution was a satanic U.S. coup.

The Muslim Brotherhood was established by Hasan al-Banna, who laid down its rules, including that which calls for total obedience. He laid down these rulers to achieve his objectives by exploiting religion. The Muslim Brotherhood entered into an experiment with the government. The government then was weak.

No one can compare the An-Naqrashi or 'Abd al-Hadi governments with the post-23 July governments. At least, the post-23 July governments got rid of everything obstructing an Egyptian decision, be it imperialism, the king or corrupt pashas. The Muslim Brotherhood did not succeed even though they were weak governments. It was attacked, and Hasan al-Banna was killed.

For the sake of history, I want to reveal that I and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir went to Hasan al-Banna's grave following the success of the 23 July Revolution. Al-Hudaybi and other Muslim Brotherhood leaders were waiting for us there. We prayed over his grave. Furthermore, we reopened the file of the investigations into the murder of Hasan al-Banna, who was killed by the government prior to the revolution. We reopened the investigations, and culprits were convicted and given prison sentences. This was the first gesture taken by the 23 July Revolution toward the Muslim Brotherhood. This gesture has been forgotten, because 29 years have already passed.

We did this despite the fact that the Muslim Brotherhood Guidance Bureau, which is equivalent to the Political Bureau of other parties [incomplete sentence as heard]. The Guidance Bureau was the supreme command of the Muslim Brotherhood. After the revolution 'Abd an-Nasir, I and other colleagues from the 23 July Revolution went and prayed over Hasan al-Banna's grave. Al-Hudaybi and others received us. The investigations were reopened and the culprits who killed Hasan al-Banna were convicted after the case had been shelved. This happened at a time when the Guidance Bureau was adopting a stand in opposition to us. Why?

We contacted the Muslim Brotherhood before the 23 July revolution. We told them that we wanted to stage a revolution. It was Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir who contacted them. The Muslim Brotherhood answered that they were still licking their wounds from the blow that the state had dealt them and that they could not do anything. This was what they told 'Abd an-Nasir.

What were the facts? No one should get angry. It was true they were dealt a blow and that they were licking their wounds. However, they were afraid the revolution would not succeed. This was not shameful. Afterward, we contacted the Wafd Party. The Wafd was more frank. It said: No, we cannot join in such a venture whose success is not guaranteed. We do not want to have trouble with the king or others.

We can understand this. We can understand that they did not join because of a human factor. So that is our story of the Muslim Brotherhood. Following the success of the revolution, the Guidance Bureau met and decided it was a partner in the revolution. Very strange! Partner on what basis? On the basis that Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir trained you during the canal battle?

Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir trained Muslim Brotherhood members who were fighting the British in the canal battle in 1951. Does this give you the right to demand half of the revolution? We went to you and told you: Come with us and you will get half. You said: No, we are licking our wounds. The fact as we know it is that you were afraid. It is true that you were dealt a blow, were afraid and did not have any confidence that the revolution would succeed. Nevertheless, we did not get angry, and we staged the revolution.

After the revolution was staged, the Guidance Bureau met and demanded half of the ministerial portfolios. Very strange! They sent us a delegate who was a police officer. Every day he used to come to our headquarters.

We, in the Revolution Command Council, said that these groups did not under the situation. The strange thing was that suddenly their wounds were mended and everything was over, and they wanted half of the posts in the Cabinet. Why? Because they were partners. Before that their wounds were still open and they were afriad. As an act of courtesy, we appointed Shaykh al-Baquri as a Cabinet minister. Shaykh al-Baquri was at the time a member of the Guidance Bureau, that is, a member of the Political Bureau of their command. See what the Political Bureau did? It met and decided to dismiss Shaykh Ahmad Hasan al-Baquri from the Guidance Bureau. All these are facts. Our generations did not hear them and the young people of the new Islamic groups do not know them, but these are the facts. Anyone going to Dar al-Kutub or to any newspaper can find this written. They met and decided to dismiss Ahmad Hasan al-Baquri because he agreed to join the Cabinet. They wanted half of the Cabinet posts and wanted to select their own ministers.

It was a power struggle. They repeated the same comedy that they staged before the 23 July Revolution. We then dissolved the Muslim Brotherhood. They attempted to attack 'Abd an-Nasir in Al-Manshiyah Square through their secret organizations and entered into a confrontation with the regime. I believe that any revolution that respects its people and itself will not submit to anyone exploiting religion or any other thing to dictate his trusteeship of Egypt. I am addressing this to the 7,000 youths of the Islamic groups, whom I did not detain and whom I do not want to arrest. Why? Because they are now aware of these facts and because everything is misleading them.

I am now telling these facts. After this, whoever makes a mistake will be called to account because I told him the facts before the whole country. You can refer to the newspapers to find every word I have said is factual. It was they who started the challenge by attempting to kill Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and consequently measures were taken against them. They moved again in 1965. I do not wish to speak for a long time, but I am talking to all generations. In 1956, I promised my son Jamal I would write a book, not to my son Jamal as Jamal, but to my son Jamal as one generation--a generation of youths--in which I will include all the facts so that no one can mislead them. Maybe this is the first chapter of the book or parts of this book.

In 1965, they also entered into a confrontation with the regime. I do not wish to discuss this; there is no reason for me to relate history. This was the second confrontation. In 1970, I assumed power. Many of them were in prisons and were convicted. I released all those convicted and reinstated them to their positions. They were given their allowances. I believed in this because, as I said, say now and will always say, I am responsible for every decision adopted by 'Abd an-Nasir. I am responsible for what took place in 1954, when they staged the first confrontation, and in 1965, when they staged the second confrontation. I am responsible for all that. Therefore, when I assumed power in 1970 I ordered the release of all convicted [Muslim] Brotherhood members, including At-Tilmisani. I released them and reinstated them in their positions and paid them their back salaries. All was over then, but not quite.

There was the fourth confrontation with me, the first time I felt it was during my visit to Al-Minya and Asyut. A university professor stood before the television and said: rescue us from the present situation.

The Islamic groups were something frightful. They were terrorizing the people in the universities. Some youth were under arrest and so forth. I spoke that day on television and said I would never allow the situation to continue. A faculty dean there told me that the youths apologized and that they wished to turn over a new leaf. I said very well, there is no objection, and I took no measures then. During the last 3 years the Islamic groups, together with the Muslim Brotherhood, started their activity. As I told you, the Islamic groups constitute the secret organization of the Muslim Brotherhood. But instead of being secret, they made them public and some of their youths today carry guns, and it is probable that the gorups too have arms. Therefore, I am talking to you. They have started to spread out among the youths who have a lot of free time. As I said, religion is part of our blood in this area. There was a response to religion, and this is not a bad thing. Three or 4 years ago, following the events at the Military Technical School and involving the At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah group, I said that these were limited operations in which Shaykh adh-Dhahabi, may God have mercy on him, was killed.

I believe the country recalls, but I want my sons to hear this, that only those persons who committed the crime were arrested. I would not be divulging a secret by saying that At-Tilmisani, who was sitting with me then, told me: I was informed that when these incidents took place the police gave you a list of names of 2,000 persons to be arrested. I told him: No, At-Tilmisani, that is incorrect. The police submitted no such list because they know me. Only the guilty will be asked to account and not as was the case before.

In the past, events such as those involving the Military Technical School, the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] and the killing of Shaykh adh-Dhahabi were enough to warrant the arrest of all bearded men--5,000 to 6,000 people--pending investigations. This was for security reasons. However, my security measures are not like this. Only those involved in the military school events were arrested and those involved in the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] incidents and the killing of Shaykh adh-Dhahabi, which all the people denounced, were arrested. Several members of the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] were acquitted by the courts. They have formed associations that are known to me and will be presented to the people and that are now before the socialist prosecutor, because they have once again formed the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir].

What is the picture? The Muslim Brotherhood is behaving like those watching from far away and as men of religion. When we say there shall be no politics in religion and no religion in politics, they say: Never, religion is politics and Islam is religion and the state. Yes, Islam is religion and the state, but to impose a trusteeship on Egypt in the name of religion and in the Khomeyni style as they advocate now, I say no. To kill 500 people in Egypt like Khomeyni did in 1 month for the sake of the Islamic revolution--kill 500 people in Egypt like Khomeyni did in 1 month for the sake of the Islamic revolution--this I do not consider an Islamic revolution or Islam. There also was a president of the republic named Bani-Sadr who deserved what befell him because being the president and kissing the hand of Khomeyni to derive his powers from him, he deserved what befell him. A president elected by the people is responsible to the people, not to an imam called Khomeyni. Is this what they want to do in Egypt? They claim that the Khomeyni's regime is the Islamic regime. This means I should get a turbaned person so that the president of the republic may seek his permission every now and then. This is the new constitutional Islamic regime they want.

They did not reveal themselves quickly, they took their time. They felt there were 7,000 or 8,000 boys misguided by them. There were also some whom they called the group amirs, to whom they gave arms, who used to enter the universities brandishing knives to scare the students. Then they began a wave of terrorism in the universities and colleges. If the Faculty of Medicine planned to hold a party they would say "No" and go and stop it, like a gangster here in the popular quarters who goes and breaks up a wedding. They would oppose a party at the Faculty of Medicine and they would say "no" to a party held by the Faculty of Literature, claiming this was against Islam.

They wanted to prove their presence. They wanted to set a precedence. Then, they would go out on the streets. If they saw a man walking with his daughter they would say "no", you should not. On the question of television, I have cited to you their principles which say that television and radio are against religion. They went to a man who owned a television shop in Al-Minya. They told him: Turn the television off. He had the television on to advertise his shop, because his job was selling television sets. Anyway, he turned it off, and when they left he turned it on again. So they went back and broke up his shop. Is this Islam?

They felt strong and they thought they could do anything they liked. This is why I am saying today that here we must stop. Why? Because I will never allow what happened in the past to be repeated--namely, that they would be the only trustees of religion, the only ones who have a right to rule Egypt, and the only ones to control the young men, and also girls, and corrupt them. I have spoken about some cases, without mentioning names, but I do have the names. These are cases of girls who were deceived and lured. It appears that the amir of a group must be obeyed. What does this mean? It means that if a man asks for a girl's hand in marriage, it is her duty to show him to the amir of the group for approval. If he does not approve, then she cannot get married. This applied to all.

One of these amirs continued to reject all the men who sought the hand of a girl who came from a good family, was educated, had graduated and was brilliant. The reason was that he wanted her for himself. The girl's family was surprised to discover that one day the girl had run away from her father's home, went to amir, married him and went with him to the Arab states. He had children older than she was. That was the amir of the group who disapproved of everyone who sought her hand in marriage and who was as educated as she was. Is this Islam?

[There was] terrorism in the universities and in the streets. Egypt is an island of security and safety. No. The Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents occurred and the exploitation began. A leaflet would come out the An-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah, near 'Ayn Shams University, and minutes later the leaflet would be in Sawhaj, Qina and Hulwan. They would move. The secret organization of the Muslim Brotherhood returned once again to impose the trusteeship of ignorant people on Egypt in the name of religion. This is the reason we must stop.

How did the interference begin? There are three shaykhs who preach--you have heard about them--two in Alexandria and one in Cairo. The two in Alexandria said that As-Sadat cannot tolerate a word of criticism. They have been vilifying me personally and Egypt for the past 3 years. They thought everything was going to be all right. When we tried to bring one of them to account and told him: What you have said is wrong and is against the law and you will be punished for it, the Islamic groups went to him and told him: Don't be afraid of the prosecution and the government. Go back and preach as you like. Regrettably, you have heard me say that this man has been very corrupting. Al-Azhar should have nothing to do with him. He didn't even spare Al-Azhar in his attacks. The three of them have attacked Al-Azhar openly--this is the 1,000 year-old Al-Azhar, which gave them an education, status and honor. The three of them have attacked it.

This one told the people that the MAY newspaper cost 5 million pounds to establish. This money is from the people, and could have been used to build 400 apartments. He thinks none of the people reads the official Egyptian gazette.

The MAY newspaper publishing house was established with 5 million pounds in capital. Whoever reads the Egyptian gazette will find the names of the shareholders in the publishing house, the money and the shares they hold. We are a state that has a government, institutions, a budget and procedures. Every millime the state receives is accounted for and every millime spent by the state is accounted for. This is to the extent that even for a difference of 3 piasters, correspondence may take a year or two and may cost, for example, about 5 pounds.

They are exploiting the naivete of the people who do not read the Egyptian gazette. One of these shaykhs, who have been told by the Islamic groups to say what they want and not be afraid, says that As-Sadat knew about the Iraqi reactor operation and he had proof of that. This is a criminal act, an insult and a vulgarity that has reached the limit.

When they took the man in for questioning, the Islamic groups told him: Don't worry, preach again. He wrote a pledge before the prosecution that he would not preach again. When the Islamic groups went to him after he had returned, he again went to the mosque and preached a sermon--this is after he made a pledge. He was then arrested, because we are a state of the supremacy of the law.

Something strange. He was arrested here and at the same time in the An-Nur mosque in Al'Abbasiyah, in Suez, Ismailia, Port Said, Sawhaj, Al-Minya and Aswan. Assemblies started saying that so and so was arrested; a violation of freedoms; the government is striking at the Muslim religion and the preachers--the preachers of sedition, the preachers of treachery and treason.

It was not only him. No! The affair is much bigger. The insolence of our friend in Alexandria has attracted not only the Islamic groups but also two minority parties, and they also began exploiting religion in politics. I shall speak about those two parties later on.

I want to talk about a phenomenon to which I give every attention. I will mention names for the first and last time, because I think this matter should be resolved.

What I want to say at this point is about the operation before the 23 July Revolution, rather, the rulers before the 23 July Revolution. One of them, who was the secretary of the Al-Wafd party, insists that he has the right of trusteeship over this country because he was the secretary of the Al-Wafd party, which he undermined and corrupted. It was an era which had all the characteristics of disgrace and ignomity. I am sorry, we have democracy now. This is strange.

I would like to imagine today--and I am addressing these remarks to President Mitterrand, because I have something to rebuke him about. The socialist party of President Mitterrand has said that the measures we have taken are against freedom and democracy. I didn't want him to get involved in this, since he knew that a popular referendum was going to take place. He also knew that they [the detained people] would be investigated before the courts and before the Court of Ethics by the socialist prosecutor. I didn't want him to do that. But I want to ask Mitterrand a question over the air waves: What would his position be if a minister of Louis XVI, before the French Revolution, started plotting and planning to return to power? This is in France. Or in the United States, because they say I expelled the ABC man--his scandals are many. I want to ask the people of ABC in the United States, without any anger or nervousness: What would their opinion be if someone from the southern states, which carried out the Civil War with the north because of the confederation and in order to separate and establish an independent state--if someone came out of the south today and said that the south must be separated from the north in the United States and that the flag of the south should be revived and the southern state and the northern state restored?

In the light of their response, I will accept what they will say. Why? Because I think Mitterrand would not allow a minister of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, who unlawfully spent the wealth of the people and made the Bastille and so forth, to return to power again, to become a ruler. That has been the attitude of Siraj ad-Din, here.

Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din belongs to the era before the 23 July Revolution. The 23 July Revolution is to Egypt what the French Revolution is to France and the American Revolution is to the United States. I am saying this so that nobody will miscalculate again.

Now, in the era of freedom and democracy, [it is claimed that] As-Sadat cannot bear to have anyone tell him anything or criticize him. These are remarks of the writer who also claims to be the friend of Mitterrand and of presidents and is proud of being a friend of the presidents. He tells us that, while he was in Paris recently, Mitterrand told him: It is better for you not to return to Egypt because the situation there is unstable. Ask for asylum in France and we will grant you asylum.

I am sure Mitterrand has no knowledge of this, but if he has, then we will have something to say to him. However, he likes this person about whom I shall speak.

Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din represents a phenomenon for which we have no time. If Louis XVI returned or if the Civil War in the United States returned, would such things be allowed to happen or would such persons as these be allowed to do this? Only Egypt, the country of tolerance, allows this.

He lived like a king. He has a palace worth millions and the antiquities in the palace are worth many millions more. His assets amount to millions. No one tried to harm him. No one tried to harm his dignity or his assets or his activities. He could travel whenever he wanted; he could return whenever he wanted. Regrettably, he was allowed to form a party. When it transpired that he was about to take us back to the days preceding the French Revolution and the American Civil War and the 23 July Revolution, the people told him: That's as far as you go! He makes provocations and thinks he can continue to live with his millions in freedom, security, peace and dignity? No. This is the first [case of its] kind. I must outline it to the people so we can reach agreement on this. We cannot waste our time.

On 12 May 1981, that is to say, in May of this year, Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din met with some members of the dissolved Al-Wafd Party. Herewith are the important parts of the conversation that took place during this meeting: The conversation has been legally recorded, that is to say, the prosecution gave its permission for the recording to be made. I want to say something to my people so they can rest assured: No recording can be made without the permission of the prosecution or a judge. Rest assured about that. If such a thing happened and if the person [who illegally made the recording] took it to the judge, the judge would reject it because it was without permission and I would support him because the prosecution's permission had not been obtained. Therefore, when we make a recording it is taken for granted that permission to do so had been obtained from the prosecution and that the recording will be in the possession of the prosecution.

Now, listen to these fantasies: The participants insisted that the Al-Wafd Party be reestablished considering its influential popularity. They decided to announce this at the appropriate time. A very influential popularity--just like that of Louis XVI. In France he no longer has that influential popularity! The president of the seccessionist southern confederation in America no longer enjoys popularity! The participants pledged allegiance to Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, considering themselves his sincere and loyal soldiers and they pledged to carry on their struggle. We have the names of those people: two, four, six--not counting Siraj ad-Din. These include a former member of the People's Assembly and other elements. The prosecution has already got them.

They pledged allegiance to him, considering themselves his loyal soldiers! All right, but they pledged allegiance to Louis XVI in 1781, too! They debated the legal standpoint of the reestablishment of the Al-Wafd Party. Mr Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din noted, in his own voice, which is recorded on the tape in the possession of the prosecution, that Mr Khalid Muhyi ad-Din visited him at him home and that he had expressed agreement on the need to dissolve the Al-Wafd Party on the pretext that Political activities in Egypt are impossible. Later, they asked Khalid Muhyi ad-Din: Do you have contacts with the Al-Wafd which has been dissolved and are you coordinating with it? He said: Never! How could I cooperate with a man who calls the 23 July Revolution a criminal act? One of the participants suggested the possibility of using the ASH-SHA'B and AL-AHBAR newspapers to publish political manifestos denoting Al-Wafd's viewpoints. One of the participants accused the political leadership of being in league with the United States and alleged to have read a message in the president's handwriting directed to the United States, which included plans for the canal crossing in '73 and indicating that the Egyptians would not pass the limit of the specified line east of the canal. He cited as testimony the fact that Mr 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman had earlier mentioned that the president had summoned him on 28 October 1973 and empowered him to prepare for the rehabilitation of the canal cities prior to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the area that was breached by the Egyptian forces.

These fantasies resemble those woven by those who smoke joints! Yes, I did summon him. It wasn't 'Uthman who divulged this; it was I. It was I who summoned 'Uthman and appointed him as a minister on 28 October. The breach exists for a very simple reason, namely: the battle of the breach is called the television battle.

It was a television battle. The calamity of it is that the friend of presidents I am talking about, the one who said Mitterrand was his friend and told him not to return because Egypt was in trouble--this friend of presidents was the editor in chief of a major newspaper here. He invited French General Bouvre, head of the Institute of Strategic Studies, after the battle. Here in Al-Qanatir, under the big tree, Bouvre came to me. The bulge [Israeli-held territory during the 1973 war] was still there. Present was also this friend of presidents. The first thing he told me was: Do not be upset about the question of the bulge. This is merely a television battle.

The man who gave the description "television battle" to the bulge operation was the late General Bouvre, head of the Institute of Strategic Studies.

Later, that friend of presidents wrote about the battle what Malik once said about alcohol.

I called 'Uthman [presumably former minister of reconstruction] on the 28th. I, I was the one who said this, nobody else. Why did I call him? Because of the television battle. 'Uthman himself told the story and said he was astonished, because the bulge was still there between Ismailia and Suez. I told him to prepare Ismailia, Port Said and Suez. I told him to begin work immediately on Ismailia and Port Said and that Suez was a very simple matter and it would end because we were going to settle the question of the bulge either by waging a battle or achieving peace, and we achieved peace.

Here the great Wafd, which had pledged loyalty to Siraj ad-Din, saw a letter from me with my signature that the specified line east of the canal would not be crossed. Well, we have taken 80 percent of Sinai. So, how did I agree to just a line on the canal? What is this that we have got? It must then be a mistake by Israel or by me, because I had said I just wanted the eastern section of the canal!

Anyway, this is a sample of the attempts to exploit freedom, democracy, security and safety. He was a millionaire, not content with his palace, his antiques, his freedom, security and safety. So he plotted against the regime.

I am telling my people now--I have mentioned names for the first and last time--I say that, under the rule of law, I will never have mercy on this man, never, because he is like Louis XVI and if I bring him back then I must bring the king back, the pashas and all the people of the past. Furthermore, he must understand and thank God 100 times that the revolution broke out, like the French Revolution, but did not chop off his head. Had we [the Revolution Command Council members] agreed to apply dictatorship--as desired by seven of us at the time, including me--the beheading of Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din would have been the first to be applauded by the people. However, we are good hearted people. After 29 years, we are tolerant and good. Well, not (?when it concerns) the 23 July Revolution, constitutional legality, the rights of the people and what was said by the 23 July Revolution--I am sorry but I will not have mercy and will not be tolerant--under the law.

One of those with him at this meeting, from Alexandria, went to Paris on 20 November 1980, and he delivered a lecture at the Center for Studies on Human Rights in Egypt. That was in November 1980. He talked about human rights in Egypt. This lecture was recorded on cassettes, printed into a booklet and distributed abroad. He attacked the regime under the leadership of the president of the republic. He attacked the emergency law on the grounds that it gave the president of the republic executive, legislative and judiciary powers. That was in November 1980. The martial law had already been abolished in 1980, never to return.

In tackling the situation which I am talking to the people about for the sake of our future generations, I did not restore martial law, emergency powers or anything like that. He criticized the state security courts, the investigation and trial procedures and the intransigence at emergency trials. Have we ever had emergency trials, oh people of Egypt, in 1980, 1979, 1978? Since I took office, have we had any emergency trials apart from the centers of power case in 1971? There was only one case, and I appointed a revolution court to deal with it. This was the centers of power case in 1971. The decision to form the revolution court was not my decision. It was a decision taken by the centers of power to form a revolution court when 'Abd an-Nasir was alive. I said: Let us apply the same decision and let them drink from the same cup they made the people drink from.

Here, he says no. There were emergency trials in Egypt until November 1980, the courts are not operating, there is martial law. The code of ethics is condemned. Oh, of course, shame only comes from them. They attack the People's Assembly and cast doubt on the validity of its election. This is a tune that I also tackled, not only the involvement of religion in politics and the involvement of parties. They came out with a new thing: Attacks on the state institutions: The people's assembly elections were a forgery, the National Democratic Party is a symbol of corruption and must get out of the field; they attacked me personally, and the state and then these developed into obscenities and shamlessness. The deputy leader of the Labor Party went to an Alexandria mosque and said this. This is one of the two mosques in Alexandria I talked to you about. I am referring to the lecture that was delivered by a member of the Al-Wafd party who was sitting with Siraj ad-Din in the same meeting which I talked to you about and which was tape-recorded. He related that some trials took place in Egypt, among them the case of the Military Technical College. He claimed that the military intelligence killed a number of defendants in the case. He also spoke about the Al-Jihad case and claimed the defendants were tortured. He also spoke about the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] case and claimed the defense lawyers proved the government had fabricated the case in order to do away with this Islamic group.

See how the facts are told in Paris about the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir]. The Society of Renunciation and Repudiation [Takfir] killed Shaykh adh-Dhahabi and they and their leader Shukri admitted it. Their leader Shukri used to day: I am going to live to be 80 and liquidate all of them. After the admission of all of them and their defiance, this man, a Louis XVI type who wants to come back to us along with the American Civil War, comes out saying the government had fabricated the case in order to do away with the At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah and not because they killed Shaykh adh-Dhahabi--may God bless his soul--and carried out a wave of corruption and evil.

They claim the incidents of 18 and 19 January were a prelude to turning the state into a police state--all this was on the tape, the cassette, which was transcribed, printed and distributed outside. This is the Al-Wafd man, the Louis XVI sort. The claim that 18 and 19 January was a prelude to turning the state into a police state--I did not hold an emergency trial for those involved in the 18 and 19 January incidents. They were brought before regular courts, and nothing at all took place--no measures or anything extraordinary. The Grouping Party said this was a popular uprising. When I said this was an uprising of thieves, Louis XVI said: No, this was instigated by the government so the state could turn into a police state. The state did not become a police state, he was not arrested, he was not restricted from traveling, his wealth of millions and his palace were not confiscated.

At another meeting in Siraj ad-Din's house on 14 January 1981, some of those attending the meeting called for the reestablishment of the Al-Wafd Party in order to lead political action in Egypt. This Paris man wrote in the Paris-based AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine, issue No 199 published on 5 December 1980, an article headlined "The Code of Ethics, Camp David and Human Rights in Egypt" attacking the president and claiming the draft law of the code of ethics deprives the Egyptian citizen of all his human and legal rights and his basic freedoms. He said the Egyptian people rebelled against the law. The article also included some parts included in the aforementioned lecture.

There was another important meeting at Siraj ad-Din's house. Why? This was not recorded but the witnesses are available. The meeting was also attended by the Al-Wafd Party member I told you about, the People's Assembly member from Alexandria and others. He praised Shaykh Mahmud 'Id, Shaykh Ahmad al-Mahallawi and Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Kishk, saying that the masses respond favorably to Mahmud al-Qadi and Hilmi Murad. This was said by Siraj ad-Din. He also said an information campaign planned to acquaint the people with the past of the Al-Wafd Party and the current political situation, particularly among youth and university students and workers, making use of available printing equipment to certain Al-Wafd Party members.

You see the link. Al-Mahallawi was held and the Islamic societies aroused a storm against him. 'Id is his colleague and Kishk was here in Cairo.

During [Sudanese President] Numayri's latest visit here during Ramadan he said to me: You have a prayer leader in a mosque here called Shaykh Kishk. I said: Yes, we have. He asked me what I had done to him. I asked: Why? He asked if the shaykh knows me. I said: Ja'far, I do not know. He said: A cassette with a Friday sermon by Kishk arrived in Sudan attacking me. The cassette was distributed in Sudan. They were abusing us here and in Sudan. Notice the link. The Islamic groups motivated them and told them. Say what you want and do not fear the government because we support you. Louis XVI said: Yes, we must follow these and encourage them because the masses listen to them and to the opposition. He approved the establishment of an opposition front from the opposition parties. He said that the Grouping Party approved the idea. This lawsuit is being investigated by the prosecution and the charge is the establishment and running of an illegal party organization aimed at changing the systems of the society and taking power.

I have here the names of the men who were in Siraj ad-Din's house. The lawsuit is awaiting its turn in the prosecution. Why did I speak for the first time and mentioned the name? I said that for the first and last time I would mention the name. Why? Because we do not need Louis XVI to come back. He should have understood and known this. Those who laughed at him and told him that the Al-Wafd Party existed in Egypt and that he could win the majority are liars and profiteers. I have told you about a sample of them. All the people judged them and knew them. We have transcended all of this. If France were to return to the prerevolution era we would return to the period before the 23 July Revolution. Thus I believe I have finished with this phenomenon. Why? Because I will not have mercy on this millionaire.

No one tried to harm this man, this millionnaire. His house is worth millions. His antiquities are worth millions. His life, his travels, his goings and comings--all in peace and with security and dignity. No one attempted to harm him. And what does he do? He plots against the people. I will not have mercy on him or anyone who adopts this line because this is a case of Louis XVI!

I want to tell you something about those we apprehended. I would like to give you some statistics.

What was the total number of people we detained? It is 1,536 people. What are their details? Their details are: the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir]: 469; Islamic groups: 235; religious extremism: 100, including Muslim Brotherhood and members of Islamic religious societies and radical mosque imams; provokers of trouble, fanaticism and reciprocal attacks between Muslims and Christians: 259; fanatic and radical Christian leaders: 107. All of these total 1,170. This is out of 1,536. We add to these the 240 thieves of the 18 and 19 January incidents and the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents. These are the thieves of 'Ayshat at-Turjuman and others. These are criminals who had criminal records. These number 240. There are 57 from the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents. We can see that the largest number are Muslim and Christian radicals--that is, 1,170. This is out of a total of 1,536. There are also 26 from the parties. Who are they? There are 16 from the grouping party. These are not opposition; they are, let us say, antiregime [munahidin], because we do not have opposition. Sixteen are from the Grouping Party. Seven are from the Labor Party--also antiregime. Three are from Louis XVI, from the reaction. What remains are 12 who were detained on charges of holding contacts [takhabur] with the Soviets, whose case you read about today. You read today that I am not talking about prehistoric events, parties, religious radicalism, the imposition of guardianship and the opponents and others--no, it is about the Soviet Union which itself got into the matter.

This happened last summer, not this summer. In the summer of 1980, the interior minister drew my attention to the names of two Russian journalists who were living near the pyramids in a rented villa. All the documents in their possession were seized; they pertained to stoking the sectarian sedition between the Muslims and the Christians after they had become convinced that the influence of the Grouping Party and the communists had become negligible or nil in the Egyptian arena, and that those who can exert an influence are the Islamic groups and the Muslim Brotherhood. So, let's stir up sedition between the Muslims and the Copts.

But we seized these documents and, on my specific orders--which you may confirm with the interior minister who will also give you the names--we deported them, we expelled them from Egypt in the summer of 1980. Among those we apprehended are 12 who collaborated with the Soviets--as you've read today in the newspaper and around whom everything revolved, just like the Grouping Party and the Egyptian Communist Party, which I told you about.

They say the Islamic groups and the brotherhood are in trouble with the state, so let us make it bigger so their trouble with the state will be bigger and the state will finish them off and so room will be made for us communists.

I just wanted to put it all to you. This is the whole story: 469 from the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir]; 235 from the Islamic societies; 100 religious extremists--this includes the Muslim Brotherhood, members of Islamic societies, mosque preachers and other such people; 259 instigators of riots, fanaticism and mutual hostility between Muslims and Christians; 107 fanatic and extremist Christians; 26 party members who became involved--the ones I told you about; the 16 Grouping [Party] members; 7 Labor [Party] members; 3 reactionaries of the old Wafd Party; 31 opposers who got involved in harming national unity, including some Wafdist lawyers, including those who were with Siraj ad-Din, as I told you; 7 from the centers of power but 2 of released all the members of the centers of power but 2 of them were back; 5 journalists, including the journalist who was a friend of presidents and leaders and lawyer Fathi Radwan, God forgive him--his case is truly regrettable; 12 under the charge of contacting the Soviets. The total of all these is 1,239.

Add to them the 240 criminals--the thieves and pickpockets who exploited the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incident and burgled houses and shops. They total 240. Those indicted by the prosecution in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' total 57. So the total is 1,536. They include 297 criminals related to Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'; that is, thieves and pickpockets. The total [detained] in connection with the sectarian sedition, including the fanatics and extremists, is 1,170 plus 26 from the parties and the 12 of the Soviets--so the total is 1,239. The rest of the 1,536, who as I told you number 297, are criminal thieves and pickpockets.

So what is this that they have been telling Mitterrand or that they have been saying in the United States: that As-Sadat is liquidating the opposition; this is all there is as you see from the opposition which is not really an opposition. They are actually anti-regime [munahidin]. The Labor Party is not an opposition. You can see from the talk of the reactionaries and all that I have read to you--they want to exploit the paper to continue to harm and undermine the country. [Those detained] from all the parties consist of 16 from the Grouping, 7 from the Labor Party and 3 reactionaries. Sixteen plus 7 is 23, plus 3 is 26. This is for the record.

The other matter--I told you--I am terribly sorry because I want to close and I do not want to bother the people, but I believe this matter should be placed before the people in detail, exactly as I see it.

The second subject I want to talk about--I have now spoken about the constitutional legality, which is the July and May Revolutions, and the people's referendum on 19 April which stated that the constitutional legality is the July and May Revolution. So let us not waste our time and let no one try to deviate from this or, like Siraj ad-Din, say that the July Revolution was a military coup supported by the people. Because if he says this, then he deserves to be executed within the supremacy of the law like anyone who opposes a revolution and because for 29 years he has been exploiting the goodness of this people in order to again say this about the 23 July Revolution, which changed all concepts in Egypt, the area and the Third World around us, just like the French Revolution and the American Revolution. I will have no mercy under the law on anyone who says this.

We have talked about this--the sectarian sedition. I have talked to you about the history of the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic groups here. I would like to say a few words about the exploitation [of religion]. As I have said, Siraj ad-Din wants to restore the pre-French revolutionary era and the era before the 23 July Revolution. The existing parties--the Grouping and the Labor Parties--embarked on the same thing. You have heard me list to the two assemblies and the advisers the actions of the two parties. The list is here, and you can have it. The list includes the dates of the meetings of these parties, and what took place there. Since they were open meetings, we did not record the proceedings. The meetings were open and attended by the people.

I want to add that when I say that the question of the exploitation of religion made me pause, this does not mean that Egypt is unstable or that I am afraid of a campaign. Not at all. I wanted to say: Oh people, see the size of what is happening; see the sectarian sedition and the attempt to exploit religion and to impose custodianship on Egypt; see the propaganda for Khomeyni through the Islamic groups, which constitute the secret organization, and the Muslim Brotherhood, which constitutes the overt organization; see the propaganda which says that Khomeyni is the one who applies Muslim law.

I have here something which someone said, and I must read it to you so that you can hear the facts: This is a statement distributed by the Islamic groups among the worshipers at the mosques on 28 August, or about a month ago. The statement is very long. Perhaps our brother pressmen can take it and publish it. However, in a part of it, they say what the government is doing: It is trying to make the people shun the Islamic movement by distorting the image of the young Muslim men; it is trying to sow the seeds of discord and division and shake the confidence in the Muslim people; it is trying to strike at the Islamic work through the law and Constitution. When we work through the law and constitution, this means we are striking!

Does this mean I must not work through the law and Constitution? [The statement says] the government is trying to strike at the Islamic work through the law and the Constitution, that detention is coming back but in the form of the supremacy of the law and the suppression of the freedom of speech under the cover of national unity and the separation of religion from politics.

Listen now to the last part: that is how Salih Sariyyah and Karim al-Anaduli and others were executed. This means that Salih Sariyyah and Karim al-Anaduli are Muslim heroes. Salih Sariyyah of the Military Technical School was executed with Karim al-Anaduli because they entered and killed five or my military sons at the Military Technical School. They had a plan, as you all have read, to go to the executive committee while I was meeting with it and kill us all, and the matter would end--that they killed all the leaders.

The story of Salih Sariyyah is known. He is a hero to the Islamic groups. The government through the supremacy of the law executed him because it wanted to separate religion from politics. He should not have been executed but should have been left to carry out his plan, which he admitted in court, and go and kill the president of the republic and all those present and then assume power. This is all recorded and you can read it.

There are two people I want to mention by name and then finish my speech because I think that I have talked a great deal and I should not have [words indistinct], but the subject is wide and varied. As for this point I will speak frankly and mention a name: Journalist Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, whom I mention today for the first and last time by name.

From among the things that came from abroad: He said his friend Mitterrand had told him not to go to Egypt because there it was unstable, and that he told him he should ask for asylum in France and that he would be given amnesty. The United States is the first thing. Why? Because he is a colleague of U.S. editors in chief. [sentence as heard] You heard me say in the press conference in Mit Abu al-Kum that the fact that someone is a friend of U.S. editors in chief does not mean he enjoys immunity--that is, he will not be called to account for the things he does against his country.

What was his task? Since he worked for me--this might seem strange to you--and after 1 year, his task was to mar the regime so he would have a basic role, because I had not given him a basic role, as "Abd an-Nasir had. Why? Because I know all the chief editors of newspapers as well as the old politicians. I even worked with some of these journalists. We worked together in the Al-Hilal publishing house. I also worked for ROSE AL-YUSUF. In my career and by nature I have dealt with journalists and politicians. I know them all. I am no supporter of one writer monopolizing writing as Haykal did during 'Abd an-Nasir's era.

I said this because he was with me one day in 1973. He mixed things up in his writings, particularly with David Hirst. He said to me that the situation was out of hand and told me what David Hirst had written. He said the country was finished; he said what David Hirst wrote: That I was unable to make decisions, that Egypt was heading toward a catastrophe, that the government was finished, that corruption [was rife] and that there would be no war. All this occurred in 1973. Haykal told me this word for word. David Hirst is his friend and it is well known that he used to take everything from him.

When Haykal told me this I said to him: In your opinion what is the solution. He said: I have an institute of strategic studies in AL-AHRAM that includes the best Egyptian thinkers. They will find solutions for you. He said this as if the country had sunk and I had failed to find solutions.

I said to him: You mean the council of wisemen. Since then I called the studies institute the council of wisemen and was in the habit of mocking and cracking jokes when I met him and would ask him about the council of wisemen. I told him that there was nothing wrong in the country and that all that he said was hot air, adding: As of tomorrow, your columns will be censored. Until 1973 column was not censored. He said: 'Abd an-Nasir did not censor my articles. I said: That is a shame; don't say this to me because I know everything. 'Abd an-Nasir confined the press to you and you wrote that 'Abd an-Nasir wanted you to write. Now, no! You think erroneously and I say to you that what you are thinking of is wrong, that you made mistakes in your articles and that your articles must be censored. He said: I will not write and I will go to the East.

He went to the Far East where he stayed about 6 months. It is a long, unnecessary story. What is important is that his whole task, when he began beside me in 1973--I wanted to tell the 120 journalists in 1973 that it was shameful to stab your country in the back. I sent the 120 journalists to the information [media] and it turned out that he was very exhausted and for this reason David Hirst's article took that form--a personal attack on me and Egypt. This story is now over.

All he sought to do abroad was to be able to influence me here just as a member of the church committed the mistake of believing that he could affect me here from abroad. Nobody can influence me with regard to anything that concerns Egypt except the people of Egypt. I bow to the will of the Egyptian people. Should they tell me to go home, I would go home tomorrow, promptly. I love and respect the Egyptian people. They taught me to have dignity and not to throw myself on anybody. The day the people not not want me, I would leave even before they tell me so, and I would tell my people: A thousand thanks for having given me more than I deserve. This is true.

At the close of 11 years--I still have 1 year to complete my second term of office--I regard the referendum as an honor. No person can ask for a greater honor from a proud, genuine, generous and loyal people. Nevertheless, the existence of anomalies is inevitable. Regarding Haykal's action, it is to write books in which he curses Egypt and the regime. He writes articles. He gave an interview to the magazine AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI on 3 April 1978 under the headline: As-Sadat has Stabbed the Arabs; The Ruling Class in Egypt is Parasitic and Opportunist. The article exists and the socialist prosecutor has it.

The article said that the interview was done after the failure of As-Sadat's initiative. He considered that the initiative had failed. He then presented his view by saying that As-Sadat stabbed the Arabs by his initiative and that Egypt was still Nasirite. I do not know what is meant by Nasirism, really. I say that the 23 July Revolution, which was triggered by 'Abd an-Nasir, who was the chairman of the constituent body before the revolution and who advanced the date [of the revolution] from November to July--I say that it was Jamal who made the decision [on the revolution]. I announced this officially. There is nothing shameful in this. This is [in accordance] with the constitutional legitimacy governing our political action. Is this Nasirism? That the clergy [kahnut] should explain Nasirism, no! We have had enough clergy.

An interview by him was published in the magazine AL-QABAS on 3 June 1978, citing the New York TIMES, under the heading: As-Sadat Seeks a Specific Type of Democracy. In the interview, he alleged that the president is striking at his political opponents and that this is considered a completely erroneous decision. That was in 1978. Who are my political opponents that I had struck in 1978, or 1977, or anytime in my tenure? There is the question of the centers of power and even these I did not strike. I only brought them to trial and the people judged them before I did.

On 5 June 1979, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM published a statement in which he said that 'Abd an-Nasir had rejected four times more than what As-Sadat has accepted. What did I consent to? I consented to the [Israeli] withdrawal from Sinai--all of Sinai to the last grain of sand. However, if Jamal had had such an offer and he rejected it, the people would have made him change his mind. Jamal could not possibly have refused to regain Sinai to our international border like I have regained it without jeopardizing our land and sovereignty. However, he [Haykal] considered himself clever by alleging that 'Abd an-Nasir had rejected four times [more than what I consented to], claims that only he knew the whole subject and, therefore, he wrote whatever he liked.

On 25 March 1978, the Bahraini newspaper AL-ADWA' published for him a series of articles under the headline: The Peace of the Morning After the Night of Merrymaking. In this series of articles, he pointed out that the Egyptian people's support of the initiative was the result of emotionalism in the wake of their emergence from the fog of war. He added that there is an information blackout which prevents any criticism from having an affect on the initiative. This was published in the Arab world, and said that I stabbed the Arabs in the back, that the ruling class is a parasite, that 'Abd an-Nasir had refused four times to take back all Sinai, which I did--meaning this is a shame--that Egypt is suffering from the problem of democracy and not the crisis of democracy, and that there is a difference between the two. A problem is a difficult thing, while a crisis is a passing thing. This means that democracy is a problem and not a crisis.

He says this in Bahraini. He writes and received money for such articles. He made millions. He travelled, went out and came back--until the day of the sectarian sedition. He did that for 7 years--from 1974 to 1981. No one bothered him. Before that, 3 years with me, he messed things up and I covered up for him and advised him. But for 7 years--from 1974 to 1981,--he was publishing articles, and I read to you parts of them. They were published in 1978, 1977, 1975, 1980 and 1981, and he received millions for them. He also received money from the Islamic Conference in At-Ta'if when he wrote about the conference for the TIMES, the Sunday TIMES, and no one bothered him. He did this under the shadow of democracy and the protection of the supremacy of the law while going and coming in.

Shortly before he was arrested, he had just returned from France, because he used to spend 3/4 of the year abroad marketing his books and writing articles for the Arabs, saying that As-Sadat is stabbing them in the back. He attacked Egypt, his country, in the United States and among the Americans.

There is worse. He did this among the Arabs. Let us see what he did among the Americans. In 1975, I was going on a visit to the United States. Poor fellow, he thought he was something big. He wanted to go ahead of me, not to prepare--this is what he was supposed to do--but to express his views because he is a big man. He spoke to a man called Mr Clifton Daniel, who used to work in the New York TIMES then. He criticized and defamed Egypt. His job was in AL-AHRAM and I told him your job is in AL-AHRAM only, and not outside it--not politics or anything else.

He talked to Mr Clifton Daniel and said what he wanted about Egypt and defamed its image. Mr Daniel informed him that he will send him Mr (Bernard Witman) to whom Haykal gave an interview in which he criticized the Sinai agreement, noting that the outbreak of a new war has become increasingly possible, that the agreement caused division in the Arab world and that it harmed the Soviets. He also attacked the economic policy pursued by the regime, saying it has led to the creation of a parasitic class. After the publication of this attack on Egypt's position, prior to the president's talks in the United States--this was 2 days before I went there--he again contacted Mr Clifton Daniel to rebuke him for publishing his article, and wrote a letter of apology which he handed to Ambassador Ashraf Ghurbal.

Ambassador Ashraf Ghurbal attended the talks and the attack and heard it all. He also heard the denial that Haykal sent from London when he found out that the article was published when I was scheduled to go the next day and would read about the slandering and distorting of Egypt.

This is the second point I wanted to talk about. He also jumped on the bandwagon of sectarian sedition. He paved the way for the Al-Wafd Party and the Islamic groups. In his writings he said that these represent Egypt's future. He was not content with this and hastened to meet Siraj ad-Din in his home for coordination. As usual, he wanted to ensure his links with all the parties.

In an article headlined "The Wind of Revolution Blows Anew on the Middle East" published in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, he dealt with his analyses and views of the Iranian revolution under Khomeyni. He slanders and he finds [newspapers to publish his articles]. He praised the Iranian revolution and Imam Khomeyni and tried to clearly link this revolution and the Egyptian revolution of 1952, stressing that there is a link between the two, although the Egyptian revolution broke out as a result of the conditions of the people, by the army, whereas the historical conditions helped the Shi'ite creed in Iran to stage a revolution.

He also said that it was possible to create a balanced relationship between religious and secular values and the political implementation of these values. He always likes to present himself in such a way that no one can blame him in affairs of religion.

In religion, he personally told me and this I have no longer the right to conceal, and as everyone who worked with him in AL-AHRAM and everywhere knows, he does not believe in religion. He is an atheist and publicly mocks fasting during Ramadan in AL-AHRAM. He used to go out at noon and gather people to eat publicly in the AL-AHRAM building. To me he is an atheist. He is scared that he might be accused of being an advocate of religion. Thus, he wrote about a balance between religious values and their secular implementation.

He criticizes the reserved and hesitant attitude of traditional and progressive Arab regimes toward the Iranian revolution. As for us, we have adopted a stand stemming from our conviction that when a referendum was held in Iran and the people approved the republic, we would recognize it. This is what happened. Despite the fact that the shah of Iran had left Iran, we waited until the Iranian people voted for the republic in the referendum and the next day we sent our official recognition.

After that, I was surprised one day when Khomeyni alone cut off relations with us. It later became clear that Prime Minister Bazargan had made efforts [not to cut relations]. It has also became known that the [Iranian] foreign minister did not know about this. Khomeyni telephoned the television and radio and asked them to broadcast the decision breaking relations with Egypt. Bazargan and the foreign minister announced their protest and all the world papers wrote about this. Why? Because there was nothing to prompt the severence of relations.

The story is that Yasir 'Arafat went to Khomeyni while he was sending his orders. All right, it is written that Khomeyni and the Iranian revolution are like the Egyptian revolution and so on and so forth.

What is the view of the journalist, the friend of presidents, of the weapons which Israel is selling to Khomeyni in an official agreement? This process has become well known. Weapons and spare parts from Israel to Iran. What is his view of the fact that 1/3 of Iran's food arrives from Israel officially, publicly and effectively as we read in the newspapers? When I spoke with Israel, I spoke at the table before the whole world so that we may live in friendship. We have taken back our land and we are negotiating in order to put the Palestinians on a sound path.

However, Khomeyni, who claims--he has been attacking the Palestinians for 3 days--he claims; but with an agreement, he takes arms and food from Israel. In closed rooms he behaves in the way of our Arab brothers whom I stabbed in the back, as Haykal says. In closed rooms they say one thing and in the microphone another because they are afraid to say it in public.

I will not be lenient with this phenomenon, which is like that of Louis XVI, because it distorts Egypt's image. I will not allow my father to distort Egypt's image. He made millions [of pounds]. He used to live 3/4 of the year abroad and with his millions and no one harmed him. But to live on distorting Egypt's image? I am reading his writings since 1978 and the whole process is proven completely. He will have to answer the socialist prosecutor. I wanted to put all this subject before the people.

By all this, I have thrown light on what has been preoccupying me and made me present it to you. It is not that the situation has been unstable as the world abroad and Haykal and Siraj ad-Din and their ilk are claiming. No, the situation is stable. It is more stable than the mountains and even loftier than all mountains. We are building and accomplishing most magnificent achievements. However, I am eager, as I have said, to safeguard the future generations and to honor my pledge to my son Jamal. The Al-Hilal [publishing] house has published a book by me. In it I tell my son: Should I live--that was in 1956--after this battle, I would write the whole story for you. I also tell him: My son, do not think that I mean you alone. No. I mean your whole generation and my children to whom I am now presenting the truth of the matter. Why did I do all this? So that the deluded children--those who have been misled by the [Muslim] Brotherhood and the Islamic groups--would not carry arms like the boy who fired a revolver in Ad-Daqahliyah today because I shall cut off the neck of anyone carrying arms.

The Islamic groups are now illegal, just like the Christian families [al-usar Al-Masihiyah]. This means that I shall counter any deed with extreme severity and violence. I shall not condone a lack of discipline from now on. I just want to dot some of the I's so that you may be aware of them. Party life, as I and the people see it, means that the whole people rally around national goals which they aspire and work for, and that any difference in opinion on the best method to achieve these goals should be honest and impartial. This is what party life means. Party life does not mean quarrels, feuds, instigation, doubt and decline to such a point that made a person, who was respected in the country, write in the newspaper ASH-SHA'B saying that the opposition has the right to instigate and cast doubt. This is disgraceful and regrettable. These people have lost their minds.

Party work will never be quarrels, feuds, instigation, doubt or attempts to impose trusteeship on the country by a religious, reactionary, progressive or opportunist group. Never. Political work is done through the legal channels only. Party differences must be on ideas, methods and programs; it is not decline and insolence even in the pulpits in the mosques.

Furthermore, I have said that national government is one of the cornerstones of our national sovereignty of which independence consists. My throat has gone dry repeating this. What does this mean: It means that he who attacks his government abroad and distorts the image of his government, the national government, is a traitor. Why? Because in the world abroad, when you attack your country, they will not respect you.

I have spoken about the meeting which took place in New York. Graduates of the American University from all the Arab nation and England--all of them defended their country. [sentence as heard] at the time, Saddam [Husayn] had hanged 22 of his colleagues. He witnessed the hanging. The Iraqi defended him but the Englishman said: I cannot say anything here in New York. When I go to London I will talk. According to our traditions in Britain, we do not talk about Britain or any differences outside Britain. Callaghan confirmed this. I narrated this story.

This applies to everybody except the Egyptians, who have been daily attacking Egypt, democracy and freedom and their regime. Haykal, who was attacking the regime and democracy, spent 3/4 of the year aboard and reaped millions. He used to go and come and nobody told him anything. All right, if in your estimation there is no freedom and democracy, come and put up your case legally. We shall not make you account illegally.

When I say that the national rule is a pillar of national sovereignty, anyone who attacks this [sentence left incomplete]. This is recognized by the world countries. Any politician in the world knows this as an axiom, and he does not need anyone to remind him of it. This is not known here. I repeat: The abuse what relegion preaches, whether in Islam or in Christianity, will be met by me with the maximum violence. Let this be clear. Also, all forms of laxity, whether in the street, government departments, in the universities, in the high schools, in the factories, in the public sector and in the private sector has come to an end. There shall be no more of it. I will ask the Cabinet to hold a session and announce to the people the decisions which will, God willing, come into effect on 1 Oct on regarding everything. Here there is a pause and history. We will say what is democratic exercise, what is laxity, what is exploitation of religion and the attempt by some spiteful people, opportunists, reactionaries, parties that represent nothing, and those who call themselves the cream, to impose a trusteeship on the people. Never will anyone impose on Egypt after today. I have said--I am sorry I have been talking a long time--I have had to make things clear to you and mention names, and I will not return to this again because the law will be implemented and the convoy and the new path will be announced.

At the end of my speech, allow me to repeat the expression of my feelings with the greatest pride as we live together in a strong Egypt that sets the best example for the whole world in safeguarding national unity. My kinfolk and people, individuals are transient. All of us are transient. But Egypt, with security, safety, love, tolerance, faith, unification and unity, of Muslims and Copts, the race of one people will remain. Long live Egypt, for all its sons. And with all I have, I bow in the esteem and pride of my people and my people's will. Our Lord! Let not our hearts deviate now after Thou hast guided us, but grant us mercy from Thine own presence; for Thou are the grantor of bounties without measures. [Koranic verse] May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

CABINET EXPELS SOVIET DIPLOMATS, OTHERS 15 SEP

Cabinet Statement

NC151607 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1525 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Cabinet met today under Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and issued the following statement:

During its meeting on 15 September 81 the Cabinet heard the reports which had been prepared on the hostile actions which the Soviets have been carrying out with a view to causing riots and disturbances in the internal front, impeding the process of order and distorting the democratic experience and fomenting sedition and conflicts among the sons of Egypt, through hostile activities carried out by the Soviet intelligence services and some of their elements in the Soviet Embassy in Cairo. This was done in complete coordination with the intelligence services and embassies of a number of Eastern bloc countries and international and local communist movement organizations in order to implement a Soviet plan hostile to the regime and to Egypt's national unity and social peace.

The reports dealt with the various axes on which these actions are based, as follows:

1. Work at recruiting some citizens in various positions with a view to gathering the largest amount possible of information about the political, religious, economic and military situation affecting the state's security and safety.

2. Follow a propaganda plan and organizing intensified propaganda campaigns against Egypt and spreading rumors to cast doubt on the soundness of the national march and the state's domestic and foreign policies and its achievements.

3. Coordinate hostile stands among the communist elements in the country through a number of Egyptian communist elements which operate in Soviet territories and are linked with the Arab rejectionist states through conferences and meetings held abroad.

4. Carry out suspect contacts with hostile elements affiliated to some parties in Egypt and other elements from outside and use these elements for the benefit of the Soviet plan.

5. Carry out a prominent role in exploiting the sectarian sedition incidents by directing their agents in the country to influence the course of these events with a view to expanding and escalating them. This is confirmed by the evidence and actions which the Egyptian security services have uncovered, proving that a number of Soviet diplomats in Cairo have been involved in the implementation of this plan.

Since these and other actions which have been carried out by the Soviet Embassy quarters in Cairo conflict with the provisions of the international agreements, international usage and the rules of diplomatic work, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had often warned Soviet Embassy officials that they should adhere to the rules of diplomatic work and, despite the fact that a number of Soviets here working in the embassy and in the press to cover up their hostile actions at previous stages, some of the workers in the Soviet Embassy have continued to implement their hostile plans against the regime and the aims and march of the people.

The statement added: The Cabinet, after discussing these conditions and the attitudes, which are considered to be an intervention in Egypt's internal affairs, decided to take the following measures:

1. Declare the Soviet ambassador in Egypt persona non grata, together with six other employees in the Soviet Embassy. He must leave Egypt within 48 hours.

2. Declare one of the employees of the Hungarian Embassy in Cairo, who, it has been proved, has committed acts of intervention within the framework of the Soviet scheme against the interests of the state, persona non grata. He must leave Egypt within 48 hours.

3. Declare two journalists, one of them working for TASS and the other a correspondent of Soviet Paper TRUD, persona non grata for the same reasons. They must leave Egypt within 48 hours.

4. Reduce the number of the employees of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo and its technical offices to the same number as that of those working in the Egyptian Embassy in Moscow and its technical offices. This shall be implemented within 1 week.

5. Cancel the contracts of all the Soviet experts working in all domains in the state. This shall be implemented within 1 week.

6. Cancel the Soviet Military Bureau in Cairo and the Egyptian Military Bureau in Moscow.

The Cabinet will hold another meeting on Sunday under Vice President Husni Mubarak to discuss topics related to the implementation of the directions of President Anwar as-Sadat contained in his excellency's speech to the People's Assembly, the Consultative Council and the body of advisers, as well as his address to the nation yesterday, Monday. The Cabinet will also discuss issues to be included in the government's statement to the second general congress of the National Democratic Party.

Soviet Ambassador Informed

NC151746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA)--At noon today Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Ambassador Jamal Mansur summoned Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Vladimir Polyakov and communicated to him the Cabinet's decision regarding him, six members of the embassy and two Soviet journalists as personna non grata and that they should leave the country within 48 hours.

This was stated by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who added that Ambassador Mansur informed Polyakov that the decision was made because it had been established that they had suspect contacts connected with the sectarian sedition, through which the Soviet Union sought to cause rifts in the national unity, which is regarded as an interference in the core of Egypt's internal affairs--a matter which is rejected by international law and usage.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that in view of the seriousness of these actions, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry under secretary informed the Soviet ambassador of the decision abolishing the Soviet Military Office in Cairo, closing Egypt's military office in Moscow and reducing the number of the members of the Soviet Embassy and the technical offices attached to it so that it equals the number of members of our embassy and its technical offices in Moscow. He also informed him that it has also been decided to cancel the contracts of all the Soviet experts working in Egypt and that all these decisions should be implemented within 1 week.

The source said that Ambassador Jamal Mansur also summoned Hungarian Ambassador in Cairo Miklos Nagy and communicated to him the Cabinet's decision regarding a member of the Hungarian Embassy in Cairo as a personna non grata because it has been established that he had participated in actions connected with the sectarian sedition, and asked him to leave the country within 48 hours.

REPORT OF ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON AS-SADAT STATEMENT

NC151728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA)--A report by the general committee studying the president's statement in the People's Assembly has called for the establishment of a higher council for Islamic propagation--to be composed of people from Al-Azhar, the religious trusts and the Islamic Research Academy--for planning Islamic propagation at home and abroad preliminary to the unification of the propagation media.

The report, which the People's Assembly started debating at today's session under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, demanded that the Islamic and Christian religious leaderships should oppose the Marxist creed and subversive ideas and that periodical conferences of Islamic and Christian men of religion should be held to enlighten them on the national questions and to provide them with correct information and that mosques and churches should not be subjected to religious abuse and ideological differences.

Deputy Speaker Muhammad Rashwan presented the committee's report, which included several recommendations for national unity, social peace, democracy and political practice.

On national unity, the report recommended the need for implementing the provisions of the republican decree that provides that the Ministry of Religious Trusts shall be responsible for supervising the mosques--and the small national mosques, pending their transfer to it--that the Ministry shall undertake its responsibility in accordance with a specific timetable and that a board of directors for the national mosques shall be formed in agreement between the Ministries of Religious Trusts and Social Affairs. These boards shall be responsible for the mosque's performance of its mission within the framework of the Islamic law.

In its report, the general committee demanded that mosques should not be allowed to be used for political discussions, and that immediate measures should be adopted against the imams of these mosques and those supervising the mosques and using their pulpits for abuses, incitement or mixing religion with politics, and should revert to their original Islamic image, to be a center for religious propagation; that the teaching of the Koran and religious teachings in mosques must be encouraged, that mosques should be supplied with the appropriate Islamic library; that a series of studies should be resumed in Al-Azhar to teach youths religious affairs in accordance with the Koran and the Sunna of the Prophet, free of extremist ideologies; and that some of these series should be broadcast by various information media and leading men of Islamic propagation should be mobilized for this purpose.

The committee also recommended that a review should be made of the Al-Azhar educational curricula to facilitate the studies, that Islamic law colleges be expanded in the governorates, that training institutes be established for graduating propagators, that the appropriate allocations be made for annexing and taking care of the national mosques and that measures be adopted for restoring the assets of religious trusts to the ministry.

The committee also recommended the teaching of the holy Koran within the general education and the encouragement of establishing Koranic schools in villages and cities and considering those who learn the Koran as holding intermediate certificates for financial purposes.

The report demanded that many persons be trained in religious propagation and be provided with religious information materials to work among the youths and in summer camps and in various fields to effectively fill the religious gap among the youths. It also recommended the publication of inexpensive religious books, and that these books be written by senior men of Islamic propagation in a simplified way, that a decision be adopted regarding religious education in the general education and for providing the appropriate teachers for this purpose.

The report also recommended that a review be made of the laws, regulations and decisions regulating the state of affairs of non-Muslims, since some of these were issued about 100 years ago, so that these may fall in line with developments in society in the light of the democratic changes provided in our Constitution to achieve the public interest. It also recommended empowering the governors to issue permits for building churches, in light of the state regulations connected with the public security and the laws in force.

The general committee recommended a revision of the Sunday school syllabi so that they will be in harmony with religious tolerance, unite the concepts of national unity and social peace and be subject to supervision by the Education Department with commitment to the principles of Christianity, which call for noninterference in political affairs.

The report recommended that the church not be used as a center for complaints, since all citizens are equal under the law and anyone who has any matter to be dealt with should go to the administrative authorities through the legal channels, unless the matter is religious.

It further recommended that legal measures be taken to suspend the activities of the missionary societies and to ensure that the Christian societies which carry out social activities do not deviate from the aims of declared bylaws.

The report called for a ban on the use of churches and Christian religious societies as centers for conferences unrelated to religious affairs. It requested that the church take disciplinary action against every church pastor who goes beyond the limits of the principles of Christianity as a measure to prevent sedition.

The committee urged the government to discuss the position of extremist Coptic societies abroad and to adopt steps under the law for the protection of ethics from the extremist members, after cautioning them.

The report recommended a ban on the construction of churches or mosques on usurped land and urged that before a mosque or church is built the necessary legal documents should be submitted to prove ownership under the law, since it is illegal to build places of worship on usurped land. It also recommended that the administrative authorities take immediate measures to demolish every building constructed in violation of this principle in the future.

It also recommended that Islamic and Christian religious publications not be used for airing religious disputes and not be turned into political publications. It said that the provisions of the law which incriminate actions that foment sectarian sedition or threaten these principles should be upheld. It called for a revision of Law No 32 for the year 1964 on benevolent societies that might threaten social peace, and applying the ordinary legal measures in the event of a violation.

In its report, the general committee expressed support for President as-Sadat's decision to set up a higher council for national unity under the chairmanship of the vice president and committing the parties to form a committee for national unity to confront anyone who arouses sectarian sedition. It urged the amendment of the laws covering the employees of the state and state departments and services to provide for the punishment of anyone who tries to exploit his position to harm national unity and social peace, so that all employees will turn to production and raising the standard of the public services.

The committee's recommendations included the need to reconsider the publication Law No 20 of 1930 so that its provisions will be in line with the political and economic changes and the security and safety of the society. They stressed the need for all universities and public establishments and bodies to observe discipline among students and workers and to reconsider their bylaws so that they include sanctions against anyone who exploits his post to harm national unity and social peace.

The committee emphasized the need for coordination between the Foreign Ministry and the Education Ministry and the Information Department for drawing up a course of action aimed at linking the Egyptian expatriates with the homeland. It stressed the need for the state to contribute to establishing headquarters for the expatriates and to provide them with Egyptian periodicals, books and newspapers.

In the field of democracy and political practice, the report recommended the need to uphold the verdict of Article 17 of the political parties law and to take legal measures against the parties that contravene the Constitution and law. The report recommended a review of the laws on national unity and social peace and merging them into one law, provided that when the new legislation is prepared the general principles outlined in the popular referendum that took place in April 1979 regarding the reorganization of the state, as well as the referendum that took place on 10 September this year on national unity and social peace, must be taken into consideration.

In its report the People's Assembly general committee called for holding a democratic popular dialogue in the People's Assembly and in the popular bodies and organizations to discuss democratic party practice. It called for the establishment of a major opposition party by popular will, so that there will be two major parties in Egypt in the future--one for the majority and one for the opposition--in order to achieve a political balance.

The committee also called for holding a large-scale national dialogue at the level of the youth in universities, institutes and popular organizations and establishments in which men of religion, politicians, journalists, men of information, sociologists and historians can participate in reaching an overall visualization of the real problems of the youth and the way to tackle them within the framework of religion, family and the original Egyptian values and traditions. The report also recommended the need to avoid excesses in the application of the law's provisions on incriminating actions that incite sectarian sedition or threaten social peace and to take decisive measures toward such elements.

The report stressed that the motto "there is no politics in religion and no religion in politics" does not mean that the state will shirk its responsibility for taking care of religious affairs or deprive those who undertake religious affairs of practicing political action. It means that the places of worship must not be turned into forums for political issues in order for certain people to achieve political leadership, vent their sickness of heart or appoint themselves judges above the state's constitutional institutions.

The report reviewed the escalating campaigns of sectarian sedition and stressed that the units have disclosed the presence of coordination and links between the Muslim extremists and fanatics and those opposed to the regime inside Egypt, the rejectionist Arab fronts, as well as certain foreign parties.

The report said that the committee found out that certain prayer leaders turned their mosques into forums for political action, attacking the regime and all constitutional institutions. There were also links between certain mosque preachers and some of those opposed to the regime. All of them exploited religion for political purposes and deviated from the mission of mosques. Regarding the Christian side, the committee recorded its regret about the avilable evidence that certain church leaders, including the top leader of the church, had been in the habit of casting doubts on every action by the wisemen of the Christian religious and civil leaders, action aimed at pacifying feelings and putting out the fire of sedition. They went even further and ordered the printing of leaflets and recording about the incidents and published them in Coptic magazines in Egypt without verifying the incidents. They even established contacts with foreign quarters and certain Egyptian expatriates in the United States and provided Coptic magazines and papers published abroad with incorrect and misleading information and false rumors.

The report emphasized that the number of churches has increased since President as-Sadat assumed power. Statistics indicate that the proportion of churches to mosques for the same number of Christians and Muslims is nearly the same. The report says that the government takes care of Christian places of worship, as it does for the Muslims. Evidence of this is President as-Sadat's statement that he issued instructions for building a church near the mosque in the new cities at the expense of the government. These instructions were implemented in the 10 Ramadan City and others.

The report said that a review of the official statistics of the population census since 1907 indicates that the ratio of the Christian population residing in Egypt to the total population always ranged between 6 and 8 percent.

The report said that the political ambition of the higher command of the church prompted it to think of turning the church into a state within the state and to focus on worldly affairs. Thus, the command deviated from the lofty role of the church specified by Christ, peace be upon him, when he said: Give unto Ceasar what Ceasar is due and to God what God is due.

The report further said that the committee has ascertained that certain extremists in the Christian commands and certain fanatic clergymen tried to exaggerate certain individual incidents, portraying them as a religious conflict, contrary to the truth, and as a persecution of the Copts, with the [allegation] that Muslims were forcing some of them to adopt Islam. The report said that some of them reached the point of fabricating certain incidents and accused Muslims, with the aim of kindling a fire of sedition, and the government of lagging in protecting the Christians. Certain priests used such incidents as a theme in their sermons in churches. Certain churches were turned into forums for spreading false rumors and the spirit of segregation between Muslims and Christians. Some of these extremists used the Sunday schools as forums to disseminate these false rumors.

The committee reviewed the efforts exerted by the committees charged with legislating Islamic law in the People's Assembly and the achievements attained by the five committees legislating Islamic law: The Civil and Commercial Transactions Committee completed the drafting of the civil transaction law and the draft law of confirmation of civil and commerical articles and these draft laws were revised by the Al-Azhar mosque rector and senior ulema; the Sanctions Committee completed the formulation of the general theory; the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee completed the draft laws on giving alms according to Islamic law [az-zakah], banning interest on funds and imposing a tax of social equality. A draft law on marine trade has also been completed according to Islamic law.

The general committee's report said that the Committee on Enacting Social Legislation completed its preparation of draft laws on amending certain provisions of the social insurance law, the law governing the issuance of social insurance to businessmen, the law of social insurance for Egyptians working abroad and the law of comprehensive social insurance, which comes within the framework of the theory of social equality. The investigating committee reviewed the law of civil and commercial proceedings and excluded the articles that are not consistent with Islamic law and enacted provisions in the law of confirmation and the appointment of judges. The report asserted that the religious affairs and personal status are subject to the laws of the religion. Freedom of worship is guaranteed for all. Equality in rights and duties between Muslims and Christians are general principles which are ensured by the constitution and in line with the provisions of Islamic law. The government is considering a unified law for the personal status of non-Muslims.

After Deputy Speaker of the People's Assembly Muhammad Rashwan finished reading the report the session was adjourned. Another session will be held at 1800 today to discuss the issues of national unity, social peace, democracy and political practice in light of the committee's report and recommendations. The People's Assembly will complete the discussions on this subject tomorrow, Wednesday. The economic committee will submit its report tomorrow on the republican degree issued according to Law No 142 of 1981 regarding the settlement of affairs among banks operating in Egypt.

Report Approved

NC152132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1924 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly this evening met under Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib and began debating the general committee's report on national unity and social peace.

[Socialist] Labor Party Leader Engineer Ibrahim Shukri was the first to speak. He defended the Labor Party against what was attributed to it in the committee's report. He said: I had participated in the approval of the peace treaty, but when the autonomy [clause] contained in the agreement was not implemented, I had the right to reconsider my party's stand.

He said that the measures taken by the president have been fortified by the referendum, which endorsed them, and I do not deny that the president has the right to act in accordance with Article 74 of the Constitution, and the measures that have been taken are really in accordance with this article.

Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly Affairs Fikri Makram 'Ubayd replied by exposing the stand of the Labor Party. He said that Engineer Ibrahim Shukri had attended the Cabinet session with us, listened with us to the detailed explanation on the maps presented by the people concerned, debated the matter elaborately and approved the treaty and the peace agreements. He even said that he was completely convinced of what had been achieved and declared his support for the agreement here in the assembly.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd added: Suddenly, however, an [assembly] member joined the Labor Party and assumed the deputy leadership of the party. Since this member's assumption of this post, the Labor Party not only became an opposition but also came out against everything, including the peace treaty.

He emphasized that the contents of the peace agreement are now being implemented and that the Labor Party's opposition was not objective but took the shape of conferences and meetings in the party and the Lawyers Association, and everybody became against all of this under the canopy of democracy, under which they sheltered. The opposition in this assembly, and what is being said, has also been the result of the democracy that we now enjoy.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd concluded his statement by saying that the measures taken by the president were in accordance with the Constitution and that the president, by acting in accordance with Article 74, was performing his duty and responsibility because there was no greater danger than the threat to national unity and social justice.

Members then approved the general committee's report and the recommendations contained in it. The assembly, after approving the report, will send the report to the government to implement its contents.

## BUTRUS GHALI DEPARTS FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO ITALY

### 15 Sep Departure

NC151800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA)--Before his departure from Cairo this afternoon for Rome, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stated that he is carrying a written message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Pope John-Paul.

Dr Ghali said that during his 3-day visit to Italy he will meet with the Italian prime minister and the foreign minister and will discuss with them ways to strengthen bilateral relations between Egypt and Italy.

### Reportage on Visit

For Rome ANSA coverage of the visit to Italy of Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, including an arrival statement to the press on Egypt's relations with the USSR and other foreign policy goals, see the Italy and the Vatican section of the 16 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 11-15 SEP

Communique No 458

JN111708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA)--Iraqi fighter planes today raided Iranian troop concentrations and artillery emplacements in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits. Our planes returned safely to base. Military Communique No 458 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said known enemy losses amount to 167 killed and 1 vehicle, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed. The communique put the Iraqi losses at 14 martyrs in all sectors and 3 vehicles and 3 mortars damaged. The communique said that the Iraqi ground defenses intercepted an Iranian fighter plane when it raided the Umm Qasr area in Basra this afternoon, forcing it to retreat.

The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 458 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our capable armed forces pounded the racist ignorant Persian groups in the operational sectors. The results of the activities last night and today are as follows:

1. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant forces clashed with the forward enemy positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Following a brief, fiery battle, our forces drove the enemy back after it had sustained 126 dead; the corpses are still on the battlefield. Our troops captured a quantity of light and medium weapons and various hardware.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy troop concentrations in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, killing 23 and destroying 1 vehicle, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
C. Six were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Shush area.
D. Four were killed in the Sumar area.
E. Three were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our units in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Three were killed in the Dezful area.
G. Two were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
H. Our planes today attacked enemy troop concentrations and artillery emplacements in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus total known enemy losses amount to 167 killed and 1 vehicle, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses;

A. In personnel: 14 matryrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles and three mortars damaged.
C. At 1614 today, one enemy plane raided the Umm Qasr area in Basra. Our ground defenses intercepted the enemy plane, forcing it to retreat.

Communique No 459

JN121713 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Communique No 459 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 12 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With determination and strong will, our triumphant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units mounted several daring raids on enemy positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region and, after a quick battle in which various available weapons were used, the enemy sustained heavy losses of well over 130 killed. Our units hit enemy concentrations with various weapons in the same region, killing 15 and capturing 1 serviceable vehicle loaded with hardware left behind by the enemy in no man's land during the latest battle.
B. One of our forward units hit an enemy concentration with various weapons in front of their positions in the Shush region, killing 21 and destroying 2 vehicles.
C. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of the positions of one of our units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. It was hit hard with various weapons, sustaining 12 killed. Our units destroyed three vehicles and one stockpile of hardware in the same region.
D. Five killed and one personnel carrier and one vehicle destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Four killed and one observation post destroyed in the Mehran region.
F. One tank, one vehicle, one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
G. Three killed in the Iranian zone opposite Panjwin.
H. One personnel carrier destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Our brave air force planes today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations and scored direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 190 killed and 1 tank, 2 personnel carriers, 8 vehicles, 1 gun, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel 29 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles, three mortars and one gun damaged.

Communique No 460

JN131745 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Communique No 460 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our capable armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in the Mehran area, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 14 dead.
B. Enemy personnel concentrations were sighted opposite our units in the Shush area. Our units pounded the enemy concentrations, killing 11 and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 gun and 2 observation posts.
C. Nine killed and one tank, one personnel carrier and one gun destroyed in the Nowsud area.
D. Five killed and two vehicles, one gun, four stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan area.
E. Three killed and one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
F. Two tanks; two vehicles, one loaded with hardware; and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.

G. Two killed and one observation post destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
H. One killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
I. One vehicle destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
J. Today, our planes attacked enemy concentrations in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 45 killed and 3 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 7 vehicles, 3 guns, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 5 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 21 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one vehicle and one gun damaged.
C. This morning, the enemy shelled Basra with heavy artillery.

Communique No 461

JN141714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA)--Iraqi forward military units have pounded Iranian enemy concentrations opposite their positions in the areas of Nowsud, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Abadan, Dezful, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Shush and Mehran. Communique No 461 issued tonight by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi forces continued their activities in the theater of operations during the past 24 hours. The communique put total enemy losses at 57 dead and 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles, 2 guns, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 461 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The results of our armed forces' activities last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite their positions in the Nowsud area, killing 23 and destroying 1 vehicle and 2 guns.
B. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Khafajiyah area. Our units strongly pounded the enemy concentration, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 17 killed and 1 personnel carrier destroyed.
C. Ten killed and two vehicles and four stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
D. Four killed and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
E. Three killed and one observation post destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
F. One vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush area.
G. One observation post destroyed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 57 killed and 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles, 2 guns, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.

II. It has been confirmed that enemy losses in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin as a result of our units' activities on 3 September were 38 killed, in addition to what was reported at the time.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 16 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: seven vehicles damaged.

Communique No 462

JN151748 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Communique No 462 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 15 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces capably continue their activities in the operational sectors. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I: Known enemy losses:

A. Some of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. After a fierce and quick battle, in which all available weapons were used, the enemy sustained heavy losses in lives and equipment. The known losses were 57 killed and 2 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 4 guns, 1 excavator and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

B. Our forward units strongly pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 43 and destroying 6 vehicles--1 of which was carrying personnel--4 guns, 1 excavator, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.

C. Five killed and two vehicles and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.

D. Five killed in the Nowsud region.

E. Four killed and one observation post destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.

F. Two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Ahvaz region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 114 killed and 2 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 12 vehicles, 8 guns of various caliber, 2 excavators, 9 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 11 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: Two vehicles, one mortar and one rocket launcher damaged.

C. At 1005 and 1245 today enemy aircraft tried to raid the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports. Our groundfire intercepted them and downed one aircraft.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON TALKS

TA142010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon interview by correspondent on security affairs Ron Ben-Yishay in the television studio on 14 September--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, why did you decide today to break the silence you imposed on yourself yesterday?

[Answer] Initially, I thought about waiting for the return of the prime minister who headed the ministerial delegation that left for the United States. However, in the last 24 hours I have heard some things from the heads of the opposition which, in my opinion, verged on national irresponsibility. In my opinion, these things have breached a main component of our security, which is our self-assurance. I reached the conclusion that things must be explained.

[Question] Mr Sharon, the main element in the criticism against you is that you did not object sufficiently to the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. What is your reaction?

[Answer] I think this is truly libelous. From the first moment of the visit the prime minister highlighted--and all the members of the delegation also followed suit--the supply of the AWACS and our opposition to it as the main issue. The prime minister expressed his categorical opinion on this issue, both to the President, the members of his Cabinet, in his appearances in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. It seems to me that never has such fierce opposition been expressed against any issue as in the case of the AWACS deal, with the help of various means which proved that our claims were justified. The prime minister did not make do with this, he went on to express Israel's categorical opposition to the supply of other sophisticated weapons to Saudi Arabia.

[Question] A senior U.S. official today said that there is a relation--albeit not a linkage--between the AWACS deal and strategic cooperation. Did you also detect this relation?

[Answer] There is no relation whatsoever. The issues were under no circumstances presented as one unit. As far as its opposition to the AWACS deal and the supply of other sophisticated weapons are concerned, Israel is as firm and st fast as ever. It seems to me that never has a prime minister during a visit to Washington presented such a firm position, as an equal among equals, as Mr Begin did during the current visit.

[Question] Why does Israel actually need strategic cooperation with the United States? Is it not enough that the IDF defends Israel and its citizens?

[Answer] We are standing on the threshold of various dangers. The most serious danger pertains to the Soviet aggressive strategy and to Soviet expansionism in the Near East and Africa which has gone very far in the last 10 years. As for our own security, we did not ask in the past and the prime minister reiterated it innumerable times: We are not asking foreign soldiers to defend our existence. The IDF is an excellent army and it will carry out this task. However, the dangers are much greater.

[Question] This issue was stressed. Is Soviet expansionism also threatening us and is that why we need cooperation with the United States?

[Answer] Certainly, Soviet expansionism is threatening us. For almost 25 years, since 1955, we stood up to this Soviet expansionism almost on our own. The expansionism has now gained graver dimensions. In the long-run this is the most serious threat posed to Israel.

[Question] You presented a long list of topics for cooperation with the United States. The Americans are talking about a much shorter list. On which spheres did you reach an understanding?

[Answer] We presented a list. There is understanding concerning the goals. There are indeed different approaches regarding the methods. There are issues on which we reached agreements.

[Question] Such as?

[Answer] In the sphere of cooperation in joint maneuvers.

[Question] Air and naval maneuvers?

[Answer] On aerial and naval maneuvers, in the sphere of aerial cooperation, the integration of our industrial infrastructure, medical cooperation, storing of weapons for times of war, One should bear in mind that there are many issues that we did not have time to discuss in depth. Therefore, a working program was set to be carried out from now until November. In November there will be another meeting between the U.S. secretary of defense and myself. Until then, the teams will formulate the various fields of cooperation. Following the guidelines of the U.S. President and the instructions of Prime Minister Begin, a memorandum of understanding will be signed.

[Question] Does the strategic cooperation that you propose include political and economic cooperation?

[Answer] From the beginning we made it plain to the Americans that we are not interested in narrow cooperation. There is no doubt that this kind of cooperation creates commitments. However, it absolutely does not resemble the descriptions as if Israel's hands were tied and as if it would not be ready to defend and assure its existence and security. There is no doubt that this kind of cooperation requires mutual understanding. Thus, we made it plain to the Americans from the beginning that we would be able to go toward such cooperation only on the condition that it is founded on a wide basis. Hence, the reference is to both military, political and economic cooperation.

INTERIOR MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON U.S. TRIP

TA152048 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2010 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 15 Sep--Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg said today upon his return from Washington that his impression is that the three participants in the autonomy talks, that will be resumed soon, are interested in having them held at an accelerated pace. He added that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had even suggested setting a timetable for the conclusion of the talks by the end of this year. Dr Burg noted that anyway it will be found out this year if this estimation has any ground, and if so--to what extent.

Replying to questions presented by the ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport, Dr Burg said that he had explained to the U.S. President the basic idea of the autonomy plan, emphasizing the fact that were it not for PLO terrorism, certainly moderate people in the territories would have joined the talks. The minister further stated that the U.S. administration welcomed and appreciated Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's latest moves in the territories.

Later the minister said that toward the resumption of the autonomy talks he will confer this week with the U.S. ambassador to Israel, who will, in turn, coordinate the timetable with the U.S. ambassador to Cairo. A special State Department envoy will arrive in Egypt this week, and will travel to Israel later.

In response to another question, Dr Burg clarified that the Israeli delegation displayed no concession on the issue of handing over the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. "I personally was in the U.S. administration conference room while we were briefing the Americans on the dangers to Israel as a result of the sale of the AWACS to a country that does not have a peace treaty with us," the minister said, adding that one must draw a distinction between the explanation given by the Israeli delegation headed by the prime minister with the argument being waged between the two houses of Congress on this issue. "Our comments were clarified while maintaining normal procedure in relations between governments and countries," Dr Burg said.

The minister then expressed the hope that the additional days the prime minister spent in the United States made a further contribution toward tightening the relations between Israel and the United States. He expressed his opinion to the effect that little should be said on the important achievements made there.

While in the United States, Dr Burg met with Yeshiva leaders who told him that they had refused to participate in the Satmar Hassidims' demonstrations in New York and Washington, protesting the City of David excavations.

MA'ARIV ON U.S.-ISRAELI STRATEGIC COOPERATION

TA151458 Tel Avid MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Sep 81 p 5

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "Reagan's Achievement"]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to Washington constitutes more of an impressive achievement for U.S. President Ronald Reagan than an Israel "victory."

For the price of a vague promise to discuss the deepening of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, President Reagan softened Israel's opposition to concluding the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia; he assured that the cease-fire in Lebanon would continue without committing himself to any date for the removal of the Syrian missiles and without making the cease-fire in southern Lebanon conditional to putting an end to the strengthening of the terrorist organizations; and he restricted Israel's military freedom of movement by explicitly stating his opposition that an action such as the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor cannot be carried out without taking into account U.S. national interests. Above all, instead of a defense pact initiated by the United States, carrying contractual validity and ratified by Congress, came Israel's "readiness" to act for the sake of U.S. national interests without demanding a proper U.S. reward.

This is not a negligible achievement for such a "green" president, for whom this was the first test in foreign policy. It joins a series of other achievements he has scored in the U.S. Congress on various internal U.S. issues.

This U.S. achievement was made possible by exploiting Menahen Begin's weaknesses: his sensitivity to the criticism of the media on the one hand, and his sensitivity to external gestures of respect and "fondness" on the other.

Prior to Begin's arrival in Washington a concentrated "softening campaign" was launched by means of methodical leaks to the media and various emmisaries who "volunteered" to whisper in the prime minister's ears how his image in the United States had been tarnished and how deep had sympathy toward Israel been eroded among public opinion and in Congress. The aim of this "psychological softening" was to drive the prime minister into taking a position of defense and force him to "reconcile" the United States for his "sins" instead of confronting it with exaggerated demands. The campaign hit the target.

When Begin's plane landed in Washington, the psychological pressure gave way to a campaign of smiles. The administration almost "strangled" the prime minister with its public expressions of fondness. In a meeting with the heads of the Jewish community in New York, Begin himself confirmed that the first sentence he had heard from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was: "President Reagan is determined to abstain from confrontations."

And indeed this is the way it was. As far as the administration is concerned, the main goal of Begin's visit was to remove the obstacles on the way of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. In exchange, Reagan and the members of his Cabinet were ready to listen to Israel's proposals about the establishment of a framework for strategic cooperation between the two countries. Both the prime minister and the foreign minister stated in public that the Americans had never made their willingness to discuss strategic cooperation conditional on the endorsement of the Saudi deal. However, Reagan and his aides needed not to explicitly voice this condition, they merely set down the time frame required for its implementation. Since Congress is scheduled to make a decision on the AWACS before the end of October, the administration deferred the decisions about the "strategic cooperation" until Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has again visited Washington in November. Until then, the United States "will study" the issue. It will send emissaries to clarify various specifics related to the Israeli proposals and, above all, the United States will be given the opportunity to examine with President As-Sadat and King Khalid the Egyptian and Suadi "limit of tolerance" regarding the new complex of "special relations" between Israel and the United States.

Moreover. in order to avoid misinterpretations in Cairo and Riyadh, Haig hurried to meet Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd in Spain while U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Roy Atherton briefed As-Sadat on Begin's talks in Washington. Given these circumstances, what is the wonder that the Saudi and Egyptian reactions to Begin's U.S. tour are much more moderate than those of the other Arab countries?

However, even now, Israel still has time to assess the "U.S. price" for the strategic cooperation discussed in Washington. In the time at its disposal Israel can make a meticulous calculation and determine the price of cooperation with the United States just as it must allow for a public argument regarding the limit of this cooperation.

Contrary to its behavior in the wake of the Camp David accords when it imposed a vote in the Knesset prior to an in-depth debate at the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, the Israeli Government must this time report to the Knesset and inform the public about the specific points of its proposals to President Reagan just so that we clearly understand the condition of the "strategic agreement" with the United States. According to reports from Washington, the prime minister strived to reach some kind of "defense memorandum" with the United States but President Reagan shunned this move, apparently out of the desire to initially study the Israeli proposals but, in fact, out of his inability to undertake commitments without the Congress' approval. If the United States also sees itself limited by parliamentary constrictions there is no reason why Israel should not be limited by similar constrictions.

HATZOFE EXPRESSES QUALMS ON STRATEGIC ALLIANCE

TA151128 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Strategic Cooperation"]

[Text] The reports on the strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, agreed upon in the Washington summit talks, evoked immeidate Arab reaction. The U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, was compelled to travel to anurgent meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Fahd in order to reassure him.

American spokesmen tried to soften the agreement and to say that it is politically limited and that perhaps merely medical supplies will be stored in Israel's constingency depots.

Is there any need for strategic cooperation and to what advantage is it? This subject was deliberated upon at length by previous governments. Such cooperation has advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that Israel enters the sphere of Western states, and harming it is nearly like harming an American protectorate. This fortifies security. On the other hand, such cooperation puts Israel into a dangerous position regarding the Soviet block and may cause harm to Jewish immigration from the USSR. Indeed, immigration from the USSR today is minimal and only a few immigrants arrive in Israel but even that is in danger.

As a matter of fact, the prospects and risks have not been deliberated upon in depth by an official body. To the extent that the subject was discussed, there were various opinions. According to certain reports, there have been discussions of this issue in the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, but the debate was not in depth.

There are those who contend that the matter of strategic cooperation, from a certain point of view, is a public relations exercise on the part of both the U.S. and Israeli sides in order to cover up the AWACS deal. It was convenient for Mr Begin to come out with an achievement of this kind, which is rather vague, and the White House too found such a slogan convenient for covering up the sale of modern military equipment to Saudi Arabia.

The opposition headed by MAPAM, has initiated an attack on the agreement. MAPAM has called for the Knesset to be convened in order to conduct a debate on this subject.

There is no foundation to the claim that such an agreement would limit Israel's independence. Small countries, dependent on the big powers, enjoy limited sovereignty. This was proven by what happened after the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq when the delivery of aircraft destined for Israel was suspended.

The actual test of the agreement will be whether it is an exercise in public relations or whether it is of practical benefit.

RABIN ON SAUDI ARABIAN ROLE IN U.S. POLICY

TA111519 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Sep 81 p 5 Weekend Supplement

[Yitzhaq Rabin commentary: "Saudi Arabia at the Focal Point"]

[Text] It is my opinion that ever since President Reagan entered the White House a change has been noted in the order of priorities of U.S. policy in the Middle East. It is our duty not to ignore this. The change in the order of priorities has had and will have implications on our situation in many respects.

One can feel that the current administration does not regard the Camp David accords as its baby. The new U.S. policy, being more firm concerning the Soviet Union, gives precedence to strengthening those countries in the Middle East that are in the first line opposite Soviet expansionism.

In the wake of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit in the Middle East in April, the Washington administration decided to first and foremost prove its reliability by strengthening all those countries that expressed their willingness to cooperate with the United States but without attempting to establish a regional alignment. Each of these countries is handled separately. Now that the U.S. defense budget has been expanded, the administration has made a special allocation for the Rapid Deployment Force and for preparing a suitable infrastructure for its stationing in the Middle East.

It would not be exaggerated to state that in view of these developments within this same Washington policy, Saudi Arabia has become the focus of U.S. efforts and the main interests of President Reagan and his aides.

The administration of Presidents Nixon and Ford concentrated on turning Egypt from a country cooperating with the Soviet Union into a country which eventually became a loyal partner of the United States. The Carter administration, with a sense of its messianic mission to achieve peace in the Middle East, concentrated mainly on a solution to the Palestinian problem. The Reagan administration has concentrated and will apparently continue doing so in the foreseeable future in strengthening Saudi Arabia and turning it into a first-rate focus of military and political strength in order to achieve and realize the U.S. goals in this arena.

The unexpected events in Lebanon--the downing of the Syrian helicopters, the stationing of the antiaircraft missiles in Lebanon, the bombing of the terrorist bases and the bombing in Beirut--have illustrated for the United States something it has actually known for a long time. The situation in Lebanon is a tinderbox which may explode and disrupt the relative quiet in the Middle East. Such events in an arena undesirable to the Americans, in Lebanon, may disrupt the expected move in Saudi Arabia and it can therefore be assumed that besides the activity in the land of oil the U.S. administration will make an effort to deactivate the fuse called Lebanon.

All signs indicate that the Washington administration pins too many hopes on the autonomy talks which are going to begin this month between Egypt and Israel. In any event it has so far not taken the initiative to renew them, and the decision on this was the sole initiation of Prime Minister Begin with the agreement of President as-Sadat. At most the Americans view themselves as rather passive partners to this issue and as spectators.

The order of priorities of the Reagan administration is then different from that of the other U.S. administrations. As mentioned previously, he is first and foremost interested in strengthening Saudi Arabia together with strengthening Egypt and Israel and perhaps Jordan as well.

Therefore, it should be assumed that Reagan's major objective during Mr Begin's visit to Washington this week will be to neutralize Israel's activity against the Saudi deal. This will be the most important test of the Reagan administration and it is in this light that the U.S. policy will probably be conducted in the course of time.

It is in the framework of according Saudi Arabia to top priority and relying on it that the United States will approach the solution to the Lebanese problem, of the Syrians on the one hand and the Israelis on the other. They will later try to strengthen Sarkis' rule by extending U.S. military aid and getting Saudi financial aid. In the next stage or perhaps parallel with the other stages they will try to create a wider buffer zone of UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon. Thus they will perhaps manage to start Lebanon's rehabilitation as a pro-Western independent country and thus they may also remove the danger of a military confrontation between the Israel and Syria and between Israel and the terrorist organizations.

As stated earlier, at this stage it seems that the Israeli-Egyptian autonomy talks receive low priority by the Reagan administration. While writing these lines it is not even clear whether the United States will appoint a U.S. envoy to the talks at all. This indicates the importance it attaches to the autonomy issue now, but this does not mean this will be the case in future as well.

In order to receive Israel's consent to the U.S. moves, or at least to prevent Israeli activity which will prevent the sale of the AWACS aircraft to the Saudis, Israel will receive additional military and financial aid as well as numerous fine and warm words on its being a loyal ally and a strategic asset. It can also be assumed that no excessive pressure will be applied on the Palestinian issue either.

It can be assumed that President as-Sadat is not particularly pleased with the new U.S. policy but he will accept it at least in the coming period, till April 1982, the date of the final evacuation of the Sinai. All signs indicate that Egypt's weight in the U.S. strategy as the Reagan administration conceives it has decreased. The Reagan administration wants at all costs to strengthen Saudi Arabia, the oil well of the Western world and the only pro-Western country in the Persian Gulf region. As such Saudia Arabia almost naturally serves as the central target for Soviet expansionism.

If this is not enough, Saudi Arabia has proven its readiness to cooperate with the United States on a number of issues such as achieving the cease-fire between Israel and the terrorists and in the dialogue with Syria following the missile crisis.

In sum, we are witnessing a U.S. political, security and strategic turning point making Saudi Arabia the focus of activity for the foreseeable future at least.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES ELECTION OF IRAQI AT UN

TA161153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Israel says that the election of the Iraqi representative as the president of the UN General Assembly proves that that international organization is continuing its shameful decline. An announcement issued by the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem says that this makes a farce of the UN Charter and its principles and constitutes moral and legal capitulation. The General Assembly presidium, whose chief goal is to prevent war and to strive for the solution of conflicts in peaceful ways, was entrusted in the hand of a representative of a country which has for years maintained a state of war with its neighbors in the region. Since 1948, Iraq has repeatedly opened hostilities against Israel and has consistently rejected any offer of peacemaking.

Now, for more than a year, Iraq has been engaged in aggression and a war of conquest against another neighbor: Iran.

The deliberations of the UN General Assembly will, from now on, be conducted by a representative of a country excelling in violating the UN principles and in sabotaging its objectives. So much for the statement by the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

## DJIBOUTI

### PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH BARKAT

EA111950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee, who is currently visiting Djibouti, met with Brother Barkat Gourad Hamadou, the Djibouti prime minister. They discussed fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries and ways of furthering them. The meeting also dealt with the situation in the region in particular and the Arab and international situation in general. The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad Awad Ba Amir, PDRY deputy minister for agriculture and agrarian reform and Awad Ba Abbad, our charge d'affaires in Djibouti. The brother foreign minister is scheduled later today to meet with the president of the Djibouti Republic, Al-Haj Hassan Gouled. The minister will deliver a letter to the president from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

## ETHIOPIA

### CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK DEPARTS FOR PDRY 13 SEP

EA132056 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSSR], left Addis Ababa for Aden today at the end of a 4-day official friendly visit. The Czechoslovak leader, who was the guest of honor at yesterday's celebrations of the seventh anniversary of the revolution, was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Chariman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army. Before President Husak's departure, Socialist Ethiopia and the CSSR signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation and also an aide memoire ratifying the establishment of a joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The treaty was signed by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and Comrade President Husak.

### BERHANU BAYE TALKS WITH VISITING DELEGATIONS

EA151230 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Berhanu Baye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Executive Committee, has held talks with delegations of two communist parties and two liberation fronts affiliated to the PLO, who represented their organizations at the seventh anniversary celebrations of our revolution. The talks were held at his COPWE office yesterday.

Comrade Berhanu Baye held talks yesterday morning with the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] delegation led by Comrade [name indistinct], DPFLP political bureau member in charge of international relations, and with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] delegation, led by comrade Abu 'Ali Mustafa, deputy secretary of the PFLP. Yesterday afternoon he held separate talks with delegations led by Comrade Nadim 'Abd as-Samid, member of the political bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party and vice chairman of the party, and Comrade (Joaquim Jorge de Avral), member of the secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party.

During his talks with the four delegations, Comrade Berhanu expressed his pleasure at their attendance of the seventh anniversary celebrations of the Ethiopian revolution on behalf of their organizations, expressing thanks on behalf of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and the COPWE Central Committee and on his own behalf.

In his briefing to the delegations, Comrade Berhanu said that the Ethiopian revolution has close relations with national liberation movements and communist parties, adding that the roles performed by them in introducing the Ethiopian revolution and explaining its true nature to their members and the peoples of the world on every occasion and whenever they have the opportunity are by no means negligible.

Comrade Berhanu also said that relations with liberation movements and communist parties have been progressively strengthened and expanded, adding that this has been a great victory against imperialism and reactionary forces.

Comrade Berhanu assured them that Socialist Ethiopia will continue to stand alongside the forces struggling for peace, equality, justice, unity and democracy, and will contribute to the struggle. He stressed that insofar as embracing progressives and cultivating good relations by strengthening their unity are concerned, liberation countries and communist parties should make greater efforts. [sentence as heard]

Comrade Berhanu briefed the delegations at length on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution in general, the structures of COPWE and mass organizations formed at various levels and particularly about the expansion of producer cooperatives.

Comrade Berhanu also told them that a 10-year plan was being drafted to pave the way for lasting development, and expressed the hope that the Ethiopian people will continue to enjoy the support of liberation movements and communist parties in all their political, economic and social struggles.

DERGUE RELEASES 16 POLITICAL PRISONERS 14 SEP

NC151109 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Sep (AFP)--Ethiopia's ruling military council, the Dergue, released 16 political prisoners on Monday, most of them former officials of the toppled regime of Emperor Haile Selassie, family sources told AFP here today.

The releases bring to 490 the number of prisoners freed to mark Saturday's seventh anniversary of the country's Marxist revolution.

Those freed were said to include former Information Minister Dejazmatch Girmatchew Tekle-Hawariat, former National Bank Governor Teferra Deguefe, former Addis Ababa Bank Managing Director Debebe Habte Yohannes and Palace Minister Berhane Maskal. Bishop Aba Paulos, a former head of the Ethiopian Orthdox Church Development Commission, was also among those released.

The Dergue first announced the release of 367 prisoners ten days ago, then another 107 on Friday, but so far it has said nothing about the latest amnesty.

It is also still now known how many political prisoners number among the 490 freed thus far.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ADDRESSES SPEECH TO THE NATION 12 SEP

EA122132 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0630 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Speech to the nation by Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, at rally in Addis Ababa's Revolution Square to mark the seventh anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution--live]

[Excerpts] Compared with the situation we were in yesterday [as heard] when our national existence itself was under question or at least a source of concern, we find the present situation of the revolution very different. It is clear that the working people today are building a new life and strengthening their united arm through their various organizations, in particular with forming the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and strengthening the central leadership of the revolution.

But, although the actual battle of the class struggle is now far from the heartland due to our superiority, it is obvious that we are not in a position to say that our enemies have [word indistinct] their hands.

Regarding nation-building, the path we are traveling along is not without problems, nor has the struggle on the battlefield ended. Secessionists have made profiting from the people their permanent livelihood, and imperialist hirelings have not yet become inactive against us, but have been denied a breathing space by our revolutionary army which is ever alert and living up to the responsibility entrusted to it by the people.

In our northern region in particular, traitors have sworn to their campaign commanders--namely international imperialism and reactionary forces--to prevent the prevalence of peace for, and the development of, the broad masses of the area to a life of roaming the mountains, deserts and foreign countries for objectives they do not believe in.

The reactionary Somali Government on the other hand, which has sold its country to U.S. imperialism, has not refrained from its antipeace activities. We have been facing and will continue to face situations opposed to our struggle of building up a new society, not only from within but also from without.

This antagonistic external situation can possibly range, or will range, from economic sabotage to military interference. Imperialists seek to perpetuate their exploitative interests, peacefully where possible, and otherwise by force. Since their network of exploitation has now been narrowed as a result of the people's liberation struggles, they have risen in arrogance as if to halt the march of history with military force.

In this respect, in particular U.S. imperialism's establishing thousands of military bases, and deploying a great many soldiers and weapons around all the oceans of the globe and in areas of great accumulation of wealth and economic activity has greatly escalated the tension of war which is hanging over the world.

U.S. imperialism's preparation for destruction, which ranges from its activities in every region to the decision to manufacture in great quantities weapons such as the neutron bomb within its country, and its huge military build-up in quality and quantity at strategic points in the world, clearly shows its absolute indifference to the security of mankind. In addition to its arrogant activities in all corners of the world in the name of safeguarding its national interests, U.S. imperialism has now more than ever before brought into the open its solidarity with racist and antipeople forces, and has become the instigator of, and full collaborator with, their activities.

In this respect, there is no doubt that international imperialism, in particular U.S. imperialism, is responsible for the injustice the racist South African regime commits in its suppression which includes the Namibian people, and also for the agression it launches by violating the borders of the countries in the region, in particular, the People's Republic of Angola.

In this respect, the U.S. administration's recent veto of the U.N. Security Council resolution on the racist regime is another clear proof of its antipeople nature. Likewise, its terrorist activities aimed at suffocating the Latin American people's aspiration for true independence, and the massacres being carried out on its behalf against the people, in particular against the people of El Salvador as a result of its interference in their internal affairs, continue.

In the Middle East and Far East as well, its conspiracy to stop the PLO, Vietnamese and Kampuchean people from building a new life of their own choice by coordinating its puppets in the region has not yet abated. As if all these acts were not enough, it is attempting to invite total destruction by committing acts of provocation, as it did on the borders of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Since the international socialist system, which stands for the peace, prosperity and equality of mankind and is its (?protector), has managed to develop into the totally unchallengeable arm of the people, imperialists today are in no position to emerge victorious from whatever they wish to undertake. If they had their wish they would not refrain from consolidating their glory forever without rivals by erasing all forces which stand for progress from the face of the earth. But, the law of history does not lead to this. The law of history proves that forces of oppression and exploitation are not eternal, and that socialism, which is a bastion of justice, equality and prosperity, and later communism, however long it may take, will inevitably reign in the world.

Therefore, revolutionary Ethiopia's broad masses view their path of development from this angle. The present day leading slogan of the imperialist forces is war, while that of the socialist forces is peace. However, this call for peace, as has been repeatedly expressed by the forces of socialism, and in particular by the USSR, should not be taken as having originated from a position of weakness, but from an earnest desire to avoid a catastrophic international war and to safeguard international peace. As the call for peace is the reflection of the people's interest, the peoples of the Western capitalist countries, people who are especially concerned about the war threat, have made the struggle for peace their day-to-day activity.

As the economic exploitation of the people and starting wars are the characteristics of imperialism, it is a must for peoples of the world to fight it to the last. Hence, to safeguard their sovereignty and development against imperialist exploitation and attacks, the people of the world have found it essential to strengthen their solidarity:

In this connection, the cooperation agreement signed by the PDRY, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Socialist Ethiopia, in addition to its contribution to enhancing the economic and social development of the peoples of the three countries, is worthy of emulation by the oppressed people and progressive forces of the region, in particular, and of Africa and the Middle East in general.

In addition to laying several new development foundations, it is clear that the elimination of social problems, inherited from the reactionary social system, is one of the major tasks of our revolution. In this connection, a review of our efforts to eliminate unemployment over the past year reveals that it was possible to find permanent employment for 23,965 people and temporary employment for 102,124 people. The contributions of the three rounds of the economic planning campaign toward our economic development has been encouraging, bearing in mind the existing international economic tension and the serious decline of production in several developing countries.

However, with regard to satisfying the demands of the working masses, we are still faced with serious problems that demand more attention. Society's demand for foodstuffs has yet to be met, as was desired. The continued scarcity of essential goods, the inability to control price increases and the unemployment problem are the major problems which resulted from our weak economy. We are also faced with a major task of extending health and educational facilities.

We have reiterated that our organizational strength is the major and reliable instrument in our endeavor to emerge victorious from every field of struggle. This in turn depends on our commitment and dedication to the popular principles and ideology that we follow. Hence, the success of all our efforts to eliminate our problems and achieve economic development depends on the principled united arm of the working masses.

At our present stage of economic development, our major emphasis lies in the task of economic reconstruction. There are, however, some who have forgotten that the sole basis for our revolutionary struggle was the ideology and politics which we follow. There are some who understand ideology as a mere point of discussion as opposed to its practicability. These compatriots might have taken such an erroneous view due either to a lack of consciousness or hidden personal ambitions. There are some who tend to neglect political and ideological issues, taking the priority we have given to economic reconstruction as a reason.

When we planned our country's economic development, we had the strategic objective of our revolution in our minds. It was not planned for economic development solely as an end in itself. Our efforts and sacrifices are to build socialism and this can encounter serious hindrances. There can never be economic reconstruction which is not led by politics and ideology. The success of our efforts to reach our goal depends on how attentively we follow the path which takes us to the goal. Therefore, we should never forget to accommodate our activities with our guiding principles because socialism is the result of the coordination of theory and practice.

As I mentioned earlier, in time of social transition, the revolutionary struggle manifests itself in the form of a political struggle between the organizational activities of those forces who stand for mutual progress and prosperity and the destructive activities of those individualists who are opposed to it. In this connection, the combined aggression against our country by imperialists and the reactionary forces, and the subsequent serious and grave situation we have experienced should not be forgotten.

Today, this contradiction between reconstruction and destruction is clearly seen in the economic field. The destructive role of those who are committed to self-enrichment as against our effort to guide and administer our new task of economic reconstruction has reached a worrisome stage, and this is clear to the broad masses.

Considering that the nationalized means of production are ownerless, these selfish elements--without any sense of morality or fear--are amassing wealth for themselves and are able to do so because the urgent tasks which faced the revolution--the lack of our organizational strength and the absence of nationwide bookkeeping and auditing systems--have helped them to exploit the situation. Wealth should be controled and checked by bookkeeping and auditing systems if continued profit is sought; otherwise, the danger of losing the original capital will be unavoidable.

Hence, the losses incurred by some of the nationalized establishments, which prior to nationalization used to show continued profits, is highly worrisome. In addition, the attempts by the reactionaries to convince some innocent members of the broad masses that the losses were caused by the revolution, is the other saddening matter.

The decline in production of such economic establishments--establishments which had once been profitable when they were under private ownership--as a result of the acts of those greedy elements who have not the slightest concern about the starvation of their compatriots or the well-being of their country, should not be taken lightly, nor should their attempt to tarnish the image of the revolution by using it as the cause of the decline, be taken lightly.

Therefore, this silent war, the trend that strives to stifle the revolution and the progress of the broad masses, should be fought sternly. Our revolutionary objective cannot be achieved in the presence of extravagance, exploitation, bribery, favoritism or other evils. Hence every one of you who considers himself to be on the side of the broad masses should launch a campaign against these evil trends, and this is your national and revolutionary duty.

This is the message of the call contained in the recent promulgation. The promulgation provides for the extension of the people's control system throughout the nation, and its efficacy will be ensured by the active participation of the total populace.

We should be determined to expose and bring to revolutionary justice those elements who wish to enrich themselves at the expense of the broad masses.

Hereafter, the drafting of a long-term plan for our economic development is one of our key guidelines for the realization of socialism in this country. Thus, in a bid to realize our strategy, we have embarked upon an urgent task of drafting, and subsequently implementing, a 10-year plan--the first of its kind in our history. The basic objective of the 10-year plan is the elimination of our immediate problems, which would in turn facilitate the progress of our revolution from the present transition period and enable us to tackle the full task of socialist construction--the new social order of equality and prosperity, in which every individual of our society would work according to his ability and earn his share--and our society would be promoted to a higher stage of development technically, culturally, militarily and organizationally.

Since the objective of the plan is fulfillment of the basic needs of the working masses, the plan will be discussed by the working people before its implementation, so as to determine its practicability. We are also certain that in our coordinated efforts through the 10-year plan, which is based on the interest of the working people, we may transform our motherland to a higher stage of development.

We shall be victorious against backwardness with our united popular arm. The success of all our efforts depends on a strong proletarian party and an impregnable defense force. Let the unity of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia be strengthened! Long live proletarian internationalism! We shall be victorious!

## SOMALIA

### INFORMATION MINISTERS ON GREATER COOPERATION

LD141445 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Challe Dr Mohamed Adan Sheikh, Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] minister of information and national guidance, hosted a dinner party at the Hotel al-Uruba last night in honor of the visiting Kenyan minister of information, the Hon Peter Oloo-Aringo, and his delegation, which includes Mr Stephen Echakara, an assistant minister in the Ministry of Labor.

The SDR minister of information said on the occasion: The visit to the SDR by the Kenyan delegation is the result of the meeting of the two countries' presidents in Nairobi immediately after the OAU meeting in which they expressed their desire to strengthen further their relations for better understanding and for general cooperation between the two countries. SDR Minister of Information Dr Adan Sheikh said that, although there have been some misunderstandings before, it is important at the moment to cooperate and work together in neighborliness. The SDR minister said our objective is to work toward cooperation and understanding, and this can be done by using the mass media of the two nations.

Kenyan Information Minister Mr Oloo-Aringo, who also spoke on the occasion, said the two countries have longstanding ties, and it is certain that we can have good relations and cooperation in all spheres. The Kenyan minister added that the mass media of the two nations can contribute much toward this objective.

### LEBANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOGADISHU

EA151232 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Secretary General of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre last night received at the presidency Lebanese Minister of State Sami Yunis and his delegation. The Hon Sami Yunis delivered a message from President Sarkis of Lebanon to President Said and briefed him on the present situation in Lebanon.

In reply, Challe Siad said that the government and the Somali people were concerned about the recent unprovoked Israeli attacks on Lebanon where many lives were lost, and about the civil war situation. The SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, added that he hoped that the people of Lebanon would come to an understanding in a brotherly way and would also reach a solution to their political problems. Challe Siad asked the delegation to convey his greetings to the president, the government and the people of Lebanon.

Also present on the occasion were the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Challee Hashe Abdulla Farah, and other senior officials.

## CAMEROON

### LUCE ENDS VISIT; AIRLINE AGREEMENT SIGNED

AB150836 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Richard Luce, under secretary in the British Foreign Office, leaves Yaounde today for Accra after a 5-day official visit to Cameroon. During his stay, Mr Luce visited the coastal and southwestern regions.

During his visit to Yaounde, where he has been staying since Friday, Richard Luce and Transport Minister Albert Nkome Kome signed an air agreement between Cameroon and Britain under which Cameroon Airlines will fly to London.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### KOLINGBA CALLS ON FRIENDLY STATES FOR HELP

AB151749 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Bangui, 15 Sep (AFP)--Central African head of state General Andre Kolingba told foreign diplomats last night that his Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN) had taken up the task of relaunching the economy and creating conditions favorable for the exercise of real democracy.

The armed forces, which took over from President David Dacko a fortnight ago, had no intention of holding on to power or setting up a military dictatorship, Gen Kolingba said. But he added that the CMRN would only have accomplished its mission when it had set up the machinery of a healthy economy allowing a decent standard of living.

Gen Kolingba called on friendly countries to give him the means to relaunch the different sectors of the economy in order to give a real boost to the Central African Republic's economic and social development. He assured the diplomats that the government was determined to respect the wishes of Western creditor countries--Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, the United States and West Germany--who decided last June that Bangui should pay off its foreign debt of some 200 million dollars in nine years, with a grace period of four years.

Central Africa, among the world's 31 least developed countries, collected 20 percent less in taxes for the first few months of the year than envisaged in this year's budget. The estimated budget deficit of some 2.3 million dollars, which is being met by the International Monetary Fund and certain states, is already half as much again, despite tax increases imposed by Mr Dacko's government three months ago.

However, Gen Kolingba's administration seems to have a firm grip on the country, with letters of congratulation and motions of support flooding in from all areas. Well-wishers include leading figures of the Dacko era.

Upon taking power, Gen Kolingba suspended the Constitution and banned political activity. The move was met by statements from opposition parties that the army must not become an institutional arbiter: Its mission, they said, was only temporary.

The secretary-general of the Movement for Democracy and Independence, Francois Gueret, today called on the CMRN to define its most urgent tasks and draw up a timetable for a return to democratically elected institutions. Urgent measures should be taken in consultation with trade unions and organizations of young people and women, Mr Gueret said.

Since taking power, Gen Kolingba has given priority to the problems of young students, whose demonstrations played a part in the fall of former Central African Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa. Among his first official functions was a visit to Bangui schools. A former residence of the emperor has also been made over to ease the severe overcrowding problems of the university here, which was built for 400 students and now holds 1,500. A few days ago Gen Kolingba ordered that almost 150 more teachers should be taken on to the public payroll.

## IVORY COAST

### ZERBO SPEAKS TO PRESS AT WELCOMING CEREMONY

AB152133 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Col Saye Zerbo, the Upper Voltan head of state, arrived this morning in Yamoussoukro, the hometown of the head of state. He was scheduled to hold private talks with President Houphouet-Boigny this afternoon. Joseph Tareg, our special correspondent was at the welcoming ceremony and has filed this report:

President Saye Zerbo who is thus making his first visit outside Upper Volta since he took over power in that country told reporters about the aim of his visit.

[Begin Zerbo recording] I would first of all like to thank President Houphouet and all the people of Yamoussoukro, and of the Ivory Coast, for this extremely warm reception accorded me and my delegation today. To answer your question, as you have rightly said, Upper Volta is the current chairman of the Entente Council [Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Togo, Niger and Benin]. The aim of my trip to Yamoussoukro this morning to meet my brother President Houphouet is to make contacts with all the heads of state of the Entente Council, in order to prepare for a summit meeting which will be held in Ouagadougou. Of course, we shall talk about many problems, especially concerning economic matters.

[Question] Mr President, we know that this is the first time you have visited a country outside Upper Volta since you assumed power. What special significance can one attach to this visit?

[Answer] But I have already told you its significance: It is within the framework of the Entente Council, which was created by President Houphouet himself who is now sitting here beside me, and within this Entente Council we hope to continue to work so long as it enables us to solve all our problems. This, therefore, is another fundamental reason for my arrival here in Yamoussoukro today. [end recording]

President Saye Zerbo, who is accompanied on his visit by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and members of the office of the president, had private talks early this afternoon with President Houphouet-Boigny. Even though nothing was said about their talks, we can safely say that it enabled the two heads of state to review national and international problems. This visit by President Saye Zerbo will also give new impetus to the already cordial relations between the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta.

## MALI

### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH THAILAND

AB151537 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The government of the kingdom of Thailand and the government of the republic of Mali have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambasadorial level beginning today. The Malian ambassador to the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Almany Koreissi, will meet his Thai counterpart in Beijing today to exchange letters establishing diplomatic relations between the kingdom of Thailand and the republic of Mali.

## ANGOLA

### SWAPO RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING 15 SEP

EA151627 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda: SWAPO guerrillas have killed approximately 150 South African soldiers in occupied Namibia and destroyed large quantities of war materiel during fighting between June and July 1981. These details were released in a SWAPO war communique issued in Luanda this morning.

The communique said that on various combat fronts inside Namibia the SWAPO guerrillas are fighting almost exclusively against units of mercenaries of various nationalities hired by the Pretoria racist regime. The communique went on to say that as a result of the (?prolonged) military invasion of Angola, the South African regime has doubled its forces inside Namibia in the last few days, which is evidence of its despair caused by the defeat which it has suffered in the military and diplomatic spheres. [words indistinct]

## MADAGASCAR

### JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RATSIRAKA DELHI VISIT

For a Delhi ISI report on the joint communique issued at the end of talks between President Didier Ratsiraka and Indian leaders, held from 8 to 11 September in New Delhi, see the India section of the 15 September South Asia DAILY REPORT.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SAO TOME LEADER'S VISIT

EA151645 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A joint communique has been issued at the end of the official friendly visit to Mozambique by Sao Tome and Principe leader Manuel Pinto da Costa. The communique stresses the political importance of the visit and the results of the talks held between the senior officials of the two countries.

In the joint communique the two countries express their condemnation of the South African aggression against Angola and the Washington--Pretoria collusion aimed at perpetuating racist domination in Namibia by altering UN Resolution No 435.

The two sides express satisfaction with the results of the frontline states' recent summit in Nigeria and reiterate their firm decision to join forces with the People's Republic of Angola by every means in the defense of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and national reconstruction.

The two sides hail the growing successes of the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid and reaffirm their support for and militant solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people led by the ANC, their sole legitimate representative.

Presidents Samora Machel and Manuel Pinto da Costa also express satisfaction with the successes achieved by the people of Mozambique and Sao Tome, led by the FRELIMO party and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP] in the construction of a new socialist society. As we reported, the MLSTP and Sao Tome and Principe republic leader ended his official friendly visit yesterday.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### CHIEF OF S. AFRICAN ARMY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD151146 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] It will be a year or more before SWAPO terrorists operating from southern Angola will be a threat to South-West Africa/Namibia, after the recent South African raid into southern Angola.

This has been stated by the chief of the South African Army, Lt Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, in additional information given at a news conference in Oshakati. He said that a day before the raid aircraft of the South African Air Force had destroyed the guided missile batteries and radar stations in southern Angola. General Geldenhuys said heat-seeking SAM-7 missiles had been used extensively on the Angolan side of the border against South African aircraft, but no SAM-3 or SAM-6 missiles had been fired at security forces. The SAM missiles had all been put out of action. A South African aircraft had been hit by a SAM-7 heat-seeking missile but it had returned to base where it had been repaired.

General Geldenhuys said that before the battle for the town of Ongiva leaflets had been distributed asking civilians and Angolan forces to leave because SWAPO elements were going to be cleaned up. People of the town were asked later why they had disobeyed the warnings and replied that they had been told it would be impossible for security forces to capture Ongiva.

Earlier, General Geldenhuys revealed that about 1,000 SWAPO and Angolan troops had been killed for the loss of 10 security force men. He said about 2 million rands worth of Russian equipment had been brought back.

Further Coverage of Conference

LD151322 Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] At a news conference yesterday in Oshakati in the operational area on the border between South-West Africa/Namibia and Angola, the chief of the South African Army, Gen Mike Geldenhuys released details to local and foreign journalists of the recent Operation Protea against SWAPO bases in southern Angola. We asked him whether it had been found that the SWAPO fighter was fanatically committed to the communist cause and was in fact almost suicidal in battle?

[Answer] [Begin recording] During the operation, it was mostly the Angolan forces who tried to stand their ground, to defend their positions, whereas SWAPO normally tried to evacuate their bases before we could get there.

[Question] In your experience have you found that the SWAPO man uses the Soviets--he takes whatever he can get in terms of hardware--but he is not as committed as say the MPLA man is to the cause?

[Answer] Well, it is sometimes difficult to say who is using whom. I think SWAPO will take anything they can get from the Soviets, but perhaps you are right in this sense that we have had information from time to time that the Russians, Soviets, are not really happy with the SWAPO performance, with the support that they do get from the Soviets.

[Question] Do you see the Soviet involvement in southern Angola as an advancement of world communism, Marxism, call it what you will? Or is it merely to keep niggling away and snapping at the heels of the West?

[Answer] I think that the most striking aspect of the Russian involvement that we saw during this operation was that the propaganda material that they had was not so much to promote socialism or communism, or even Marxism--there were such propaganda, but that wasn't the main thing. The propaganda material was more aimed at (?proving) the image of Russia as a state and more promoting Russia's international aims, which appear to be to get a dominating influence in southern Africa through movements like SWAPO and surrogate forces. It is correct that, although one must always bear the possibility in mind, it seems as if Russia is not going to commit herself and her own troops in southern Africa and that she would rather use other forces. But whether she is just nibbling away at the West, that is a very interesting question because we have here perhaps sort of a parallel between the Vietnam situation and now the Angolan situation--in the sense that Russia is not of this continent, Cuba is not of this continent--and however powerful she may be, they (?have) been involved in Angola since 1961; she has been involved in that war; therefore, over the last 20 years. [sentence as heard] It could become a bottomless pit for Russia so it could very [easily] perhaps boomerang against her.